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FLORA
BRISTOLIENSIS.



600037918Y

Gough Add^s
Gloucestershire
Somersetshire
8924.



FLORA BRISTOLIENSIS:

ILLUSTRATED BY



A MAP AND TWO PLATES.

BY

EDWARD HORACE SWETE, M.R.C.S.

LECTURER ON BOTANY AT THE BRISTOL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

"THEN SPRING THE LIVING HERBS, PROFUSELY WILD,
O'ER ALL THE DEEP GREEN EARTH, BEYOND THE POWER
OF BOTANIST TO NUMBER UP THEIR TRIBES:
WHETHER HE STEALS ALONG THE LONELY DALE
IN SILENT SEARCH; OR THROUGH THE FOREST, RANK
WITH WHAT THE DULL INCURIOUS WEEDS ACCOUNT,
BURSTS HIS BLIND WAY; OR CLIMBS THE MOUNTAIN-ROCK
FIRED BY THE NODDING VERDURE OF ITS BROW."

THOMSON.

LONDON:

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1854.

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PREFACE.

THERE are few neighbourhoods so rich in British Plants as the country immediately round Bristol, and the want of a complete local Flora has been much felt, which has probably deterred many from entering upon the study of the Plants of this district; to supply this deficiency is the object of the present work, and it is hoped that the "FLORA BRISTOLIENSIS" will prove acceptable to the scientific observer, as well as a useful assistance to the amateur Botanist.

The plan which has been adopted, is to give a list of the Flowering Plants and Ferns, with their English names and localities, arranged according to the *Natural System*, and, with very slight deviations, following the London Botanical Society's Catalogue for 1850.

The *habitats* which the Author has verified by the inspection of plants *in situ*, are marked *; those seen in the herbaria of others †, with the name of the collector attached; whilst those that are given on the authority of a different Botanist, without any inspection of the plant, have the prefix ||, together with the name of the authority. Some few plants which have been asserted in former works to be growing near Bristol, and about which doubt may reasonably be expressed, are characterized by the sign ¶. The letters G. and S. refer to the

county of Gloucester or of Somerset, in which the plant is found.

A Flora, to be of scientific value, should be more remarkable for the accuracy of the stations it enumerates, even than for the number of species it contains. In a work of this kind, when the difficulties of compiling the researches of others, and personally inspecting a large tract of country, are taken into consideration, perfect accuracy can hardly be expected on its first appearance; but something, it is hoped, will have been gained by arranging the facts already collected in such a form as to enable a more Perfect FLORA eventually to be obtained, when additional researches will no doubt have been made, and that, perhaps, by a still larger number of Botanists, whose attention may be drawn to the subject by the present attempt. At the same time the greatest care has been taken not to include any species which cannot be considered indigenous; a doubt has been expressed about many which appear to have been introduced, or, at any rate, naturalized, and lists have been added of plants requiring additional confirmation as to their localities, and of those which, in the opinion of the Author, should be struck out of the Bristol Flora altogether.

It had been purposed to add the time of flowering of the various species, but so much difference has been experienced in consequence of the variable nature of the climate, April plants frequently not flowering till the end of May, and *vice versa*, that it was thought better to relinquish it.

In order to render the work more valuable to the general as well as the local Botanist, a map and physical description of the district have been added; this has been considered

necessary in consequence of the numerous mistakes which have been made in botanical works, by observers not acquainted with the local peculiarities of the district,—plants have been said to grow on St. Vincent's Rocks, which are generally known to be carboniferous limestone, when the real station has been a mile below, on the old red sandstone; the two counties, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, have also been very much confused.

As physical geography, and the connection of botany with geology and meteorology, have of late years received much attention, it is hoped that the little "Introduction" prefixed to the "Flora" may be of some service in carrying out the system of generalization which Mr. H. C. Watson's "Cybele" has so well begun.

The "Natural System" has been followed throughout, as that is now adopted by almost all Botanists; should, however, any find a difficulty in finding out some old favourite plant disguised under a new and more scientific name, the Linnæan index at the end of the volume, arranged according to "Smith's English Flora," will assist in its discovery.

It will be noticed that the "FLORA" does not pretend to any description of the plants; the reader is referred on this point to Babington's or Hooker and Arnott's excellent manuals; any attempt at description would at best be only a copy of these most useful works, whilst it would have swelled the present volume to such an extent as to preclude its being used as a field book, for which it is principally intended.

It is the Author's pleasing duty now to return his most sincere thanks to those friends who have kindly assisted him with their valuable co-operation. To Miss Atwood's and Mr.

T. B. Flower's researches he has been principally indebted, both well known as scientific Botanists and accurate observers. Many of the critical notes have been supplied by Mr. Flower, who would have afforded still more of his valuable assistance did not his numerous engagements prevent him from being in the neighbourhood as often as he wished. Several species and varieties have been pointed out by Miss Atwood, which, though already published in the "Phytologist," may be new to many Botanists.

Mr. H. O. Stephens, also well known as an accurate Botanist, has afforded much assistance, both by giving the Author access to his herbarium, and by the list of plants which he had previously published in "The West of England Journal," now a rare publication.

Through the kindness of Dr. Bernard, the Author has had access to the herbarium of Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, of the Ceylon Botanic Gardens, from which he has received much assistance; he has also obtained information from the observations and herbaria of Dr. C. Fox, and of Messrs. Rootsey, A. Prichard, Etheridge, Foster, and Ellis.

Many habitats of plants in the neighbourhood of Henbury were kindly forwarded to the Author by Miss Powell, by whose researches he is enabled to publish the habitat of "*Draba Muralis*," not before known in the district.

Of published works assistance has been received from "Smith's English Flora," from which the English names have been taken; "the Phytologist," "West of England Journal," and Mr. H. C. Watson's "New Botanist's Guide," whilst many valuable hints have been furnished by Mr. Watson's "Cybele Britannica," Mr. Baines's "Flora of Yorkshire,"

and Mr. Philips's Physical History of Yorkshire; some few habitats have been also derived from "Withering's English Botany," and Lindley's and Withering's works have been consulted as to the best method of drying and preserving plants.

In the Physical Description, much assistance has been rendered by Mr. Etheridge, the talented Curator of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, and from Mr. W. Sanders, who kindly supplied a list of altitudes of the district, and from whose geological map of the neighbourhood as well as from the maps of the Ordnance survey, much information has been gathered. Without the aid of so many friends, the Author feels that the work would have contained more imperfections than it does in its present form.

It is sincerely hoped, that the confidence which has been reposed in the botanical investigators of the neighbourhood, by the publication of the habitats of rare plants, will not be abused by *Pseudo-Botanists* who ruthlessly destroy the stations by gathering all the specimens they can find for themselves and their friends, or even by up-rooting them, in order to plant in their own gardens. It will also tend more to the propagation of scientific truth, if the seeds of plants of other neighbourhoods are sown in the private grounds of zealous Botanists, and not on St. Vincent's Rocks, &c., as has evidently been the case with *Dianthus Cæsius*, and other *Cheddar* plants.

CLIFTON, *May*, 1854.

PLAN OF THE ELEVATIONS

of the





INTRODUCTION.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

IN attempting a description of the neighbourhood of Bristol for the accompanying "FLORA," it is intended to give a somewhat detailed account of the physical features comprised in a circle of ten miles in diameter, Bristol being the centre; as well as of the geographical position and characters of the chief isolated elevations, table lands, rivers, and marshes.

It has been found, on mature consideration, that a radius of five miles would embrace all that is essentially *local* as regards the *Flora*, and will include a highly diversified and laborious district to work over, every part of which will be found of great interest to the naturalist, in the most extended sense of the term.

It is well known that there exist peculiar relations between the soil, and the plants which are distributed on its surface, possessing essential adaptations to the habit and economy of certain plants, and contributing to chain them to particular stations. These relations consist in the mechanical contrition and physical peculiarities of the formation beneath, together with the amount of moisture and atmospheric influences which are present.

The distribution of plants will be found to be strictly in accordance with these peculiarities. Some plants will be found to select the most rocky and inaccessible parts of the Limestone series, as many of the Cruciferae and Crassulaceae; others occur where the action of the atmosphere, or any other cause, has broken up and disintegrated the solid rock into fragmentary particles; some prefer the rubbish heap, whilst sand alone, influenced by chemical action, will give support to others. Pennant and Gritstone will be covered with dark gorse

and heath, whereas Lias and Limestone table lands display the most luxuriant verdure of the grass tribe.

It will be apparent from the consideration of these and the following facts, to what we are indebted for the very large "Flora" that occurs over so small a district as that of a five mile radius.

GENERAL PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A glance at the map which is published with the present volume, will shew that the district is naturally divided by the river Avon, which bisects it from N. W. to S. E.; this is also the boundary of the two adjacent counties, all that lies to the north of the river being situated in Gloucestershire, whilst Somersetshire claims that part which is on its southern side. The northern district is again divided by another river, the Frome, falling into the Avon at a right angle, at Bristol, whilst the Somersetshire side is intersected by the Ashton Valley, the position of which is indicated by the Bristol and Exeter Railway taking a direction S. W. by W.

Three of these sections are occupied mainly by table lands: to the west we have an extensive plateau, a portion of the parishes of Ashton and Leigh, including all that lies between the Ashton Valley and the river Avon; to the north, the northern or great plateau, which is bounded by the Avon Valley on the west, which separates it from the western plateau, and on the east by the Frome Valley, separating it from the Eastern or Pennant Grit plateau, which is situated between the Frome Valley and that part of the Avon Valley lying to the eastward of Bristol. These, and all the other table lands, are coloured pink upon the map.

The southern section, bounded by the Ashton Valley on the westward, and by the Avon Valley eastward, may be considered an inclined plane, commencing at Bristol its lowest point, and increasing in altitude to the base of Dundry Hill, an out-lyer of the Cotswold range, which then abruptly rises to an elevation of 700 feet. There are four other isolated hills, which, as well as Dundry, are coloured blue on the map: Ashton Tump, in the western plateau, 270 feet; Blaise Castle Hill, in the northern plateau, 300 feet;

Trooper's Hill, in the Pennant Grit plateau, 250 feet; whilst Brandon Hill rises abruptly to an altitude of 250 feet from the Bristol Basin, which is a cup-shaped cavity formed by the fall of the several table lands within a mile of the centre of the city and the southern inclined plane. The average elevation of the city is not more than 20 feet above mean level, some parts, as Temple parish and St. Philip's, being built on piles in the marshes.

The rivers furnish their due proportion of marsh lands. The Avon Valley, seawards, commences with a large portion of alluvial land, the Shirehampton Salt Marshes, lying to N. W. and taking up a large portion of the fourth mile from Bristol in that direction, bounded towards the city by the abrupt edge of the table lands of Penpole and Leigh. The *Erodium maritimum* is found on both these high lands, nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea, and three miles from salt water; this is accounted for by the fact that the whole of the Shirehampton Marshes have been reclaimed from the sea, which must originally have washed both Penpole Point and Leigh Hill. Towards Bristol we have another marsh at Sea Mills, where some maritime plants abound, such as, *Lepigonum marinum*, *Triglochin maritimum*, *Glauz maritima*, &c. From Rownham to Bedminster there are extensive marshes; those at Rownham and Ashton, maritime; and those nearer Bedminster, paludal. In the eastern portion of the Avon Valley, Temple and St. Philip's Meads occur, and further eastwards marsh lands at Conham and Keynsham; these are all paludal, no maritime plants being found higher than Bristol, i. e. than the ordinary tide-way, the Avon above Bristol being locked as a canal. There are also marshes along the Frome, viz. an extensive marsh at Baptist Mills, the Boiling Well, and one below Stapleton Park, producing *Myosotis palustris*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and other marsh plants.

Two marshes occur at a high level in the five mile circuit, Filton Meads and Broadmead, near Filton, which are certainly not less than 150 feet above the sea; also some patches at the top of Leigh Woods. These cannot be considered bogs, there being no peat or any bog plants in the district; at the same time they present a vegetation peculiar to

themselves, *Carduus pratensis* and many of the paludal Orchidaceæ abounding there. All these marshes are coloured pale green on the map.

It will be seen also, from the numerous dark green patches representing woods, that the district is not destitute of shady places, where many of the sylvan species delight to flourish; Leigh, Stapleton, Blaise Castle, and Bishport Woods being the most important as far as regards the habitats of plants, though there are many other spots which greatly contribute to enhance the beauty of the scenery. To complete the description of the map it may be added, that for convenience of reference, the rivers have been coloured purple, and the principal roads yellow, and a series of circles, a mile distant from each other, have been struck, being the most effective mode of marking distances at any point on the map.

A shaded map has been also added, which may give the stranger an accurate idea of the physical peculiarities of the district; the direction of the lines in it indicates the aspect of the descent of hills, whilst abrupt cliffs and headlands are indicated by increased strength in the lines; of course, as in all such plans, elevations are much exaggerated, but the numbers give the correct altitudes of various points with regard to the mean sea level, which may be considered to be 19 feet below the level of the Bristol Float, the rise and fall of the tides in the Avon being very considerable.

The geological character of the surface will be found to vary as much as that of the general configuration. The lowest part of the basin in which Bristol is situated, consists of alluvium with New Red Sandstone, radiating to nearly all points of the compass, occasionally interspersed with out-cropping patches of Millstone Grit. On the north and south overlie extensive beds of Lias; Dundry Hill, which consists of inferior Oolite, on the south; to the north and westward large table lands of Carboniferous Limestone and Old Red Sandstone occur, whilst to the east lie the Coal Measures of St. George's, Kingswood, and Bitton.

With such a diversity of physical configuration and geological structure, we must expect an equal variety of scenery, dependant as

much on the adaptation of the various soils for peculiarities of vegetation, as on the actual appearances of hill and dale; and certainly the stranger who visits the neighbourhood in search of the picturesque, will not be disappointed. Does he ramble westward, he is met by delightful views of the deep gorge of the Avon and St. Vincent's Rocks, equalled only by the sister cliffs at Cheddar, of which, geologically, it may be assumed, they form a part, dipping under the coal basin, and Broadfield down, and reappearing in the Mendip range. If he proceed further, Nightingale Valley and the varied scenery of Failand will, without doubt, repay his exertions; if he walk to the southward, he is charmed by views of Ashton vale on the one side, and the Bath hills on the other; or if he climb to the top of Dundry Hill, and rest himself on the steps of the old cross in the churchyard, he may have a bird's-eye view of the whole of the Bristol basin, with the mountains of Monmouthshire in the back ground. Let him go eastward, and he is in the midst of a scenery altogether different from what he has seen before. The very aspect of nature is here changed; the green fields and majestic forest trees, are replaced by gorse, heather, and broom, with trees of a lower and more stunted growth; the smoke of the city and the numerous coal pits and manufactories, are certainly not the most picturesque objects, yet still to the lover of nature, there is something pleasing in the russet brown of the heather interspersed with the out-cropping Gritstone, and enlivened by the golden flowers of the broom and "blossomed furze unprofitably gay," especially when the early sun is reflected by the

—— "dews that drench the furze
And all the silvery gossamers
That twinkle into green and gold."

Even the dry and dusty Coal Measures are not entirely divested of beautiful scenery. Should he extend the walk to Glen Frome, beyond Stapleton Mills, where the river passes through Oldbury Court Woods, he must indeed be insensible to nature's charms, if his attention is not rivetted by the clear deep waters; (here unmolested by the

hand of art, with the clanging wheel of the "busy mills," and the weir-dam, man's clumsy imitation of a waterfall,) by the overhanging rocks of Pennant and Sandstone, with the trees actually bathing their branches in the stream below; the rustic bridge, formed of the trunks of a few tall trees, which, bending with the weight, threaten to fail in bearing him safely across; and the stream itself, growing darker and more still, till it is lost to view in the deep shadows of the rocks and trees. Nor will the Botanist, even if his mind has unfortunately been formed in too practical a mould to enter into the beauties of the scene, be disappointed, for here is the marsh Forget-me-not, the original species bearing that romantic name, the *Butomus umbellatus*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and the still more rare and beautiful fronds of the *Asplenium lanceolatum* thriving luxuriantly in the clefts of the sandstone rock. Should he bend his steps to the northward, he is equally charmed by the copses and coombes of Westbury, the varied scenery of Henbury, with the precipitous gorges of Blaise and the chair of Giant Goram, of mythic celebrity. He will linger to admire the stately elms of Lord de Clifford's, (now Mr. Miles's), and may skirt along the edges of Penpole or Kingsweston Down, and overlook the marshes of Lawrence Weston, to where

—— "twice a day the Severn fills;
The salt sea water passes by
And hushes half the babbling Wye,
And makes a silence in the hills"—

and his unrestricted gaze may wander from Aust Passage, Wyndcliffe, the Vale of Usk, backed by the lofty Brecon and Glamorganshire mountains, onward to Penarth Roads, returning by Walton Castle and Portishead Point to the mouth of the Avon, the intermediate channel glistening in the sun, and bearing ships laden with treasures from nearly every quarter of the globe. It may be safely said that few places in our beautiful country present such a panoramic view as this.

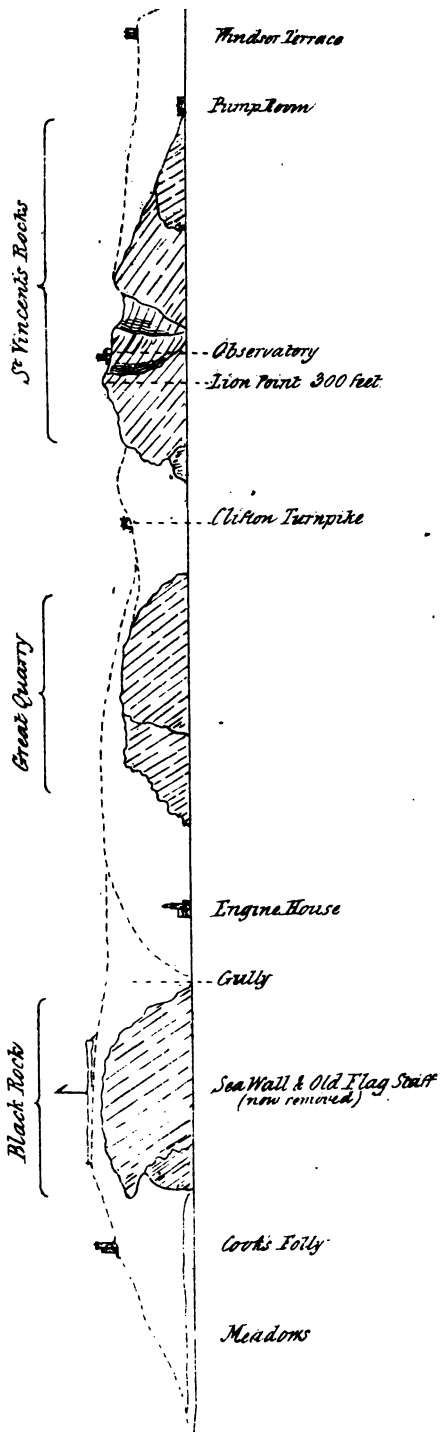
Thus it will be seen that whether we look at the claims of the

district to our attention in a physical, geological, or botanical point of view, or for the charming variety of its scenery, we cannot fail in coming to the conclusion that the inhabitants of Bristol and its vicinity are indeed highly favoured.

RIVERS AND WATER COURSES.

The principal source of irrigation and drainage of the district is the river Avon, which bisects it from north-west to south-east; as far as Bristol this river is tidal, having a rise and fall of nearly 33 feet in the spring tides. From Kingroad to Pill, the river passes through an extensive tract of alluvial land, the water of which is drained off by numerous intersecting ditches, generally containing brackish water; to the Botanist these contain much matter for investigation. The Algæ here abound, and many of the most interesting species may be discovered in the scum, floating at the top of the ditches. The *Callitriche*, *Chara*, *Typha*, and many other aquatic plants occur; whilst *Salicornia*, *Artemisia maritima*, *Statice Armeria*, and *Althæa officinalis* occur nearer to the bank of the river. A little to the eastward of Pill, the river enters a valley in the New Red Sandstone, on the upper parts of which, the *Erodium maritimum* may be seen. On the steep bank of the river, below the Powder House, *Asplenium marinum* has been found, but the water is hardly brackish so high up. At Sea Mills, alluvial land again occurs, and here the river Trym, collecting the drainage off the high lands about Henbury, and passing through Westbury and Coomb Glen, falls into the Avon, maritime plants again occurring in these marshes. The river then passes through the Old Red Sandstone, the banks on either side increasing in height, until the Limestone series commences, when the valley becomes a deep gorge. On the northern side, the rocks and quarries rise to 300 feet; whilst on the southern, the wooded banks of Leigh give additional beauty to the scene; and here a large number of the plants of the district are found on either side of this gorge. In Leigh Woods; the Black Valley, the ponds near the keeper's lodge, Lily Point, Nightingale Valley, the ditches of the Roman camp,

and the marshy valley near Rownham, are important places to the botanist; in the latter valley, Ferns, and their allies, the Equisetaceæ abound. The northern side of the river, affords a station for most of the Rock plants of the neighbourhood; *Arabis stricta*, *Hutchinsia petraea*, *Hippocrepis comosa*, and the *Scilla autumnalis*, may here be discovered. In order to correct the prevailing mistake in Botanical works with regard to these rocks, strangers, and even many residents, being led into the mistake of considering the whole of the rocky side of the river to be St. Vincent's Rocks, the annexed section has been prepared; it will be seen on reference to it, that St. Vincent's Rocks occupy only a very small portion of the entire space, reaching merely from the Hotwell House, or Pump Room, to the foot of the hill, ascending to Clifton Turnpike. The next Quarry is designated the Great Quarry, between which and St. Vincent's Rocks, the *great fault* occurs, Shales and Millstone Grit appearing; it is on this strata that the *Hutchinsia*, *Arabis stricta*, and *Sedum rupestre*, are principally met with; beyond the Great Quarry, is the engine house, and a remarkable gully, at right angles to the Avon Valley. This was the position of the Old Hotwell, to the neighbourhood of which some habitats are referred by Ray, and other Botanists of his time. Still further westward is the Black Rock, surmounted by the sea-wall, where there was formerly a signal staff, the office of which is now supplied by the more recent telegraph wire; it was near this staff that Mr. Stephens made his discovery of the *Allium sphaerocephalum*; and Dr. Dyer found the *Arabis stricta*, in such abundance. This rock terminates the Limestone series, as the wooded bank on which Cook's Folly is built consists of the Lower Limestone Shales. The meadows referred to by Turner and Dillwyn, as below St. Vincent's Rocks, are at the foot of this bank. Along the immediate banks of the river, *Geranium sanguineum*, *Bromus madritensis* and *Erodium moschatum*, occur plentifully, whilst on the marshy spots, *Bupleurum tenuissimum*, *Lepigonum marinum*, *Glaux maritima*, and *Aster tripolium* occur. As the river approaches Bristol, its course is altered by the formation of the Float, which is



*Plan of the Rocks on the North or Gloucestershire side of the River Avon
showing the different Rocks.*

locked off at Cumberland Basin, receiving the Frome river at the Stone Bridge, and then being rejoined by the Avon above St. Philip's Marsh, at Netham Dam. The tidal river is conveyed along the New Cut, and through Brislington to Netham Dam, where the influence of the tide ceases; by the formation of this new course, the *fresh* accumulating in the Canal, and brought down from Wiltshire, &c. finds vent; this is often considerable after wet weather, the set of the fresh onwards frequently masking the flood almost to high water. At Rownam and Bedminster small streams flow into the Avon, imperfectly draining Ashton and Bedminster Marshes. The Fluviales, Araceæ, Juncaceæ, and Cyperaceæ, are well represented here; also the *Equisetum limosum*, occurs abundantly. Bedminster Meads are often completely submerged, so that it is only in dry seasons the Botanist can pursue his studies here.

BRISTOL, being built on the confluence of four valleys, all of them containing rivers or streams, must necessarily be expected to be marshy, and this is very much the case, notwithstanding the excellent drainage of the town; a large portion of it is built on piles, and the names of Marsh Street, Canons' Marsh, Temple Meads, and St. Philip's Meads, carry us back to the time when they were much in the same condition as Bedminster Meads. If we trace the Avon to the eastward, commencing at Netham Dam, we shall find the character of the scenery, botany, and geology much changed; though the river itself retains its name, it is here a canal, joining the Kennet and Avon Canal, and forming, before the age of railway traffic, one of the most important links of inland navigation between Bristol and the Metropolis.

From Netham to Hanham the river passes through a deep valley in the Pennant Grit, the northern banks being rather precipitous, often reaching 200 feet in altitude; the banks here and there retreating from the river, leaving marshy spots and osier holts. A little beyond Hanham the river Boyd falls into the Avon, flowing down the Golden Valley, and being useful as a motive power to several mills. The most prominent botanical features of this part are the occurrence of the Labiatæ, Scrophulariaceæ, and Onagraceæ, Broom, Gorse, and Ling, clothing the Gritstone heights.

The river Frome is first met in the district at Frenchay, from whence, passing through Stapleton and Baptist Mills, where it becomes a city sewer, like the London Fleet, it falls into the Float at the Stone Bridge. From Frenchay to Baptist Mills it is, however, extremely picturesque, the valley of the Frome being one of the most beautiful spots in the neighbourhood of Bristol. Through Oldbury Court Woods, and as far as Stapleton Bridge, it passes through Pennant, after which the height of its banks decrease, and it emerges from the valley to the plain of New Red in Stapleton and Baptist Mills, partially draining the marshes at Baptist Mills, which are surrounded by it, and a smaller stream that supplies Hook's Mills. The Boiling Well, as this marsh is called, affords much interest to the Botanist, many of the Juncaceæ and Cyperaceæ being found here. *Valeriana dioica* is abundant, as well as *Lysimachia nummularis* and many of the Potamogetons. The dryer banks, on the Gritstone, afford a station for *Cardamine impatiens* and *Epilobium lanceolatum*; *Campanula latifolia* and *rapunculoides* have both been found near the river, also *C. patula* in the woods adjacent, whilst *Vaccinium myrtillus* is not uncommon in the higher spots. The Frome river is a rapid stream, falling upwards of 70 feet in four miles; it has therefore been taken advantage of as a motive power, numerous overfall dams occurring through its course.

TABLE LANDS AND HILLS.

The northern, western, and eastern divisions of the district are chiefly occupied by table lands; the northern having its highest points at Clifton, 315 feet, and Kingsweston, 250 feet, and falling towards the north-east at Filton and Stapleton to 150 and 120 feet. Horfield, Filton, and Charlton are situate on Lias; Henbury, part of Westbury, Redland, and Stapleton on New Red; whilst the highest points of Clifton, Durdham Down, Westbury, and Kingsweston Hill are on Carboniferous Limestone. The western table lands, or plateau, comprising Ashton, Leigh, and part of St. George's, Pill, is divided nearly equally between Limestone and Sandstone; the average elevation not being more than 200 feet. The eastern division consists entirely of Pennant, comprising the Coal Measures of

Hanham, Bitton, and St. George's, Kingswood; the average elevation being about 180 feet. The southern division consists of an inclined plane, rising about 150 feet in the mile; this consists of New Red overlaid by Lias, covering the Bristol coal basin, whilst extensive beds of inferior Oolite form Dundry Hill, which is three miles long and about one mile across. Dundry Tower, which has been built on the highest spot, being a landmark for a considerable distance. *Polypodium Cambricum*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, and many of the genus *Hieracium* occur on this Oolite. The temperature here is considerably lower than in the valley, and vegetation consequently later, principally owing to the exposed position of the hill to the north-westerly winds.

CLIMATE.

The variations of temperature in so small a district can hardly be expected to be very great, and are more dependant on subsoil, and drainage, than any other cause. Thus the neighbourhood of Lias, is generally cold; of New Red, warm and dry; whilst, that of Carboniferous Limestone is dry, and if exposed to the westward, as it is at Clifton and Durdham Downs, bracing. The shelter of the hills, and exposure to the south, cause the lower part of Clifton to be much warmer; which, while it is relaxing to those in health, renders it a fitting resort for many invalids, especially those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. With the exception of the Hotwell spring, which is 78°, the spring water of the neighbourhood is somewhat colder than that of the surrounding air, being an average of 48°, the Sandstone and Lias districts being well supplied with springs, though there is a great scarcity of good spring water in the Limestone.

The following results, from the returns of the meteorological register, kept at the Bristol Philosophical Institution, will shew the mean of ten years, from 1841 to 1850.

Mean of temperature in the Morning, 53·86
in the Evening, 51·31

Considerable difference, however, occurs in different years; thus, in January sometimes the thermometer stands at 47°, whilst another year it may have an average of 36°, in June it ranges from 75° to 61°, whilst the average of the temperature in November is from 51° to 44°.

The difference between the temperature in the morning and evening is considerable; in the summer months frequently amounting to 6 degrees, whilst in the winter $\cdot 4$ to $\cdot 5$, is the average.

The mean of the four critical months of the year is as follows:—

	Morn.	Even.
January	40·4	40·17
April	51·98	48·95
July	68·25	63·25
October	52·55	50·66

The Barometric readings have been less variable, October, the lowest average, giving 29·7, and September, the highest, 29·9.

The average quantity of rain for the same ten years was, 32·2 inches per annum. November, October, and August, being the months in which most rain has fallen; and February, June, and April, the least. The annexed table will shew the readings of the barometer and thermometer, with the monthly fall of rain, taken on the average of the reports of ten years.

Mean of ten years, taken from the Monthly means of Barometer and External Thermometer, with the quantity of Rain from 1841 to 1850 inclusive, as per Bristol Institution Meteorological Register.

1841 to 1850.

Date.	Barometer. 9½ A.M.	Barometer. 9½ P.M.	Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Thermometer. 9½ P.M.	Quantity of Rain.
January	29·86	29·87	40·40	40·17	2·51
February	29·85	29·84	41·75	41·45	2·26
March	29·88	29·88	45·50	44·26	2·42
April	29·81	29·81	51·98	48·95	2·33
May	29·90	29·90	60·66	56·21	2·36
June	29·93	29·93	67·42	61·79	2·23
July	29·94	29·94	68·25	63·25	2·47
August	29·92	29·93	66·63	61·75	3·02
September	29·95	29·95	61·38	58·68	2·65
October	29·79	29·80	52·55	50·66	3·54
November	29·82	29·83	46·51	46·19	3·55
December	29·87	29·92	43·40	42·47	2·81
	<u>29·88</u>	<u>29·88</u>	<u>53·86</u>	<u>51·31</u>	<u>32·21</u>

The prevailing winds in the district are W. and S.W. The trees, in exposed situations, having invariably a set to N.E. The amount of electrical disturbance is but small, severe thunder storms seldom occurring. The clouds being either attracted by the Severn, N.E., or to the southward by the hills to Bath in the S.E.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

The distribution of plants is dependant, as has been before stated, on physical configuration, geological structure, and meteorological influence, and it will be seen from the previous remarks, that we have nearly every variety of such configuration and strata as are required by a large number of British plants; our *Flora* is therefore, as might be expected, proportionately extensive, nearly two-thirds of the whole of the plants of England occurring in the district. Did bog land and sea coast occur, and were the altitude of some of our hills greater, we should probably possess a very considerable increase. These are mainly all the additions that are required to our small district, to render it a typical portion of Great Britain. Such a field ought therefore to afford great encouragement to the botanical student, being quite within reach of all, and possessing every advantage and facility for field work. It is difficult to select one part more interesting to the Botanist than another; the junior student may, perhaps, find Leigh Woods, St. Vincent's Rocks, Filton Meads, and Glen Frome, most attractive, though the neighbourhood of Dundry, and St. George's, Kingswood, has been least worked over, and will therefore afford a more likely field for new discoveries to the more mature observer.

Several tribes of plants also will repay a little time spent in searching out their localities. The Rubi, Salices, and Hieracia, have not been sufficiently looked for. The Carices of the neighbourhood also require much additional investigation, and it would seem probable that more of the Mints are to be found in the district than have been yet reported.

The Ranunculaceæ are well represented, nearly the whole of the

genus *Ranunculus* being found. Cruciferae, Caryophylleae, and Hypericaceae, claim a large proportion of our *Flora*. The Limestone is particularly rich in Geraniaceae, whilst the Onagraceae abound on the Gritstone uplands. Trefoils and the Vetches are abundant, so are the Umbelliferae and Rubiaceae. The Compositae have not been worked so well as might have been wished, but still a very fair portion are known to occur, most of the species of the genus *Veronica* abound, while many of the Snap Dragons must be considered as naturalized. The Endogenous tribes bear a very fair proportion, though some of the more rare and beautiful Orchids are absent. Owing to the large amount of marsh land, the Haloragiaceae, Fluviales, Araceae, Juncaceae, and Cyperaceae, are very tolerably represented. The grasses also are numerous, though there are not many rare ones amongst them. Of the Filices a large number are present, and a few of Equisetaceae. The Lycopods are entirely absent, as well as most of the Charas.

There are few plants peculiar to the district, *Arabis stricta* being the only one that can be considered as an essentially local plant. The following may be enumerated amongst the rarer plants of the district.

LIMESTONE.

Ranunculus parviflorus.
Hutchinsia petræa.
Draba muralis, 200 feet.
Diploxys muralis.
Reseda lutea.
Erodium maritimum.
Hippocrepis comosa.
Spiræa Filipendula.
Potentilla verna.
Sedum rupestre.
Trinia vulgaris.
Rubia peregrina.
Veronica spicata
 ———— β . *hybrida*.

Orobancha hederæ.
Allium sphaerocephalum.
Scilla autumnalis.
Carex clandestina.
Gastroidium lendigerum.
Bromus Madritensis, 90-200 feet.

NEW RED SANDSTONE.

Helleborus foetidus.
Vicia bythynica.
Sedum album.
Asplenium lanceolatum.

PENNANT.

Epilobium lanceolatum.
Campanula patula.

Campanula latifolia.
Asplenium lanceolatum.

—

LIAS.

Rosa systala.

MARSHY PLACES.

Senebiera didyma.
Lepidium ruderales.
Althæa officinalis.
Bupleurum tenuissimum.
Oenanthe pimpinelloides.
Carduus pratensis.

Most of these plants are sparingly distributed in other parts of England, and entirely absent from many of the counties. There are many other plants which are not very plentiful in the district, but may be easily found by a reference to the FLORA, with a little patient investigation.

The distribution of plants, according to the geological stratification, has lately been considered of some interest, but a more extended series of observations is required than has hitherto been attempted to enable us to obtain accurate results. The following lists have been compiled, which will be found to approximate somewhat to a correct return, though many of the plants grow on more than one kind of strata, yet they will be found more frequently on the geological formation under which they are quoted.

CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE.

Ranunculus parviflorus.
Heleborus viridis.
Aquilegia vulgaris.
Hutchinsia petræa.
Lepidium ruderales.
Arabis stricta.
 ——— *hirsuta.*
Cheiranthus cheiri.
Draba muralis.
Diplotaxis muralis.
 ——— *tenuifolia.*
Reseda lutea.
Helianthemum vulgare.

Viola hirta.
Hypericum pulchrum.
 ——— *montanum.*
Erodium moschatum.
Trifolium medium.
 ——— *scabrum.*
Hippocrepis comosa.
Spiræa Filipendula.
Potentilla verna.
 ——— *Tormentilla*
Pyrus Aria.
Sedum Telephium.
 ——— *reflexum.*

Sedum rupestre.
Smyrniolum olusatrum.
Petroselinum sativum.
Trinia vulgaris.
Foeniculum vulgare.
Torilis nodosa.
Rubia peregrina.
Galium saxatile
 ——— *verum.*
Scabiosa columbaria.
Apargia hispida.
 ——— *autumalis.*
Lactuca virosa.
Carduus acaulis.
Carlina vulgaris.
Solidago Virgaurea.
Campanula rotundifolium.
Gentiana amarella.
Chlora perfoliata.
Veronica spicata.

Veronica spicata β . *hybrida*
 ——— *officinalis.*
Pedicularis sylvatica.
Orobanchaceæ.
Salvia verbenaca
Plantago Coronopus.
Rumex pulcher.
 ——— *sanguineus.*
Populus tremula.
Spiranthes autumnalis
Orchis-pyramidalis.
Ophrys apifera.
 ——— *muscifera.*
Allium vineale.
 ——— *sphærocephalum.*
Scilla autumnalis.
Convallaria.
Carex pulicaris.
 ——— *clandestina.*
 ——— *digitata.*

LIAS.

Thlapsi arvense.
Lychnis Githago.
Rhamnus catharticus.
 ——— *frangula.*
Genista tinctoria.
Ononis arvensis.
Vicia sylvatica.
Silaus pratensis.
Angelica sylvestris.
Cichorium Intybus.
Carduus pratensis.
 ——— *eriphorus.*

Chrysanthemum segetum.
Achillea Ptarmica.
Vinca major.
 ——— *minor.*
Rhinanthus crista-galli.
Cynoglossum officinale.
Primulacæ.
Gymnadenia conopsea.
Habenaria bifolia.
 ——— *viridis.*
Carex distans.

OOLITE.

Hieracia.
Inula Helenium.
Polygonum Bistorta.

Cystopteris fragilis.
Polypodium cambricum.
Colchicum autumnale.

SANDSTONE.

Ranunculus hirsutus.
Heleborus foetidus.
Papaver Argemone.
Lepidium campestre.
Draba muralis.
Stellaria graminea.

Malva moschata.
Lathyrus sylvestris.
Vicia cracca.
Sedum album
Listera ovata.
Allium ursinum.

PENNANT.

Fumaria capreolata.
Cardamine impatiens.
Sisymbrium thalianum.
Saponaria officinalis.
Hypericum Androsæmum.
Sarothammus scoparius.
Onagraciæ.
Sambucus ebulus.
Fedia olitoria.
Bidens cernua.
 ——— *tripartita.*
Campanula latifolia.

Campanula patula.
Vaccinium Myrtillus.
Calluna vulgaris.
Veronica montana.
Digitalis purpurea.
Linaria vulgaris.
Lamium amplexicaule.
Galeopsis tetrahit.
Symphytum tuberosum.
Anchusa sempervirens.
Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.
Asplenium lanceolatum.

ALLUVIUM.

Thalictrum minus.
Caltha palustris.
Senebiera Didyma.
 ——— *Coronopus.*
Armoracia amphibia.
Nasturtium palustre.

Erisimum cheiranthoides.
Althæa officinalis.
Hypericum humifusum.
Medicago maculata.
Mellilotus officinalis.
Trifolium maritimum.

Lathyrus Nissolia.
Comarum palustre.
Lythrum salicaria.
Petroselinum segetum.
Sison Amomum.
Bupleurum tenuissimum.
Oenanthe pimpinelloides.
Galium palustre.
Valeriana dioica.
—— *officinalis.*
Fedia dentata.
Artemisia maritima.
Menyanthes trifoliata.
Symphytum officinale.

Iris foetidissima.
—— *pseudacorus.*
Asparagus officinalis.
Hydrocharis Morsus-Ranae.
Sagittaria Sagittifolia.
Butomus umbellatus.
Triglochin maritimum.
—— *palustre.*
Fluviales.
Araceæ.
Juncaceæ.
Scirpus.
Lepturus incurvatus.
Ophioglossum vulgatum.

FLORA BRISTOLIENSIS.

DICOTYLEDONES, OR EXOGENÆ.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

CLEMATIS.

- C. Vitalba. (Linn.) Traveller's Joy.

* Frequently distributed throughout the district in woods, hedges, and thickets,—especially on a calcareous soil.

THALICTRUM.

- T. minus. (Linn.) Lesser Meadow-rue.

¶ St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.

I have seen a solitary specimen in the herbarium of Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, with this station annexed; but fear it was probably sown there with some plants of the Cheddar district, as it has not since been observed by any other Botanist.

- T. flavum. (Linn.) Common Meadow-rue.

* Sandy Lane. Baptist Mills, G. † The Frome at Stapleton, G. ‡ By the river Avon, at the entrance to Nightingale Valley, S., and Brook-side at Long Ashton. —*Mr. T. B. Flower*. ¶ At Hallen, near Henbury, G. —*Miss Powell*.

ANEMONE.

- A. nemorosa.* (Linn.) Wood Anemone.
 * Common in moist woods, and shady places.

RANUNCULUS.

- R. aquatilis.* (Linn.) Common Water Crowfoot.
 * River Frome, at Stapleton, G. † River Trym, Westbury, G. † Pool, in Ashton Manor woods, near the Suspension Bridge, S.—*Miss M. M. Attwood.* Not unfrequent in ponds and ditches.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- R. confusus.* (Godr.)
 “This species I have found in the neighbourhood, but my specimens having been mislaid, consequently am unable to give the locality.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*”
- R. circinatus.* (Sibth.) Rigid-leaved Water Crowfoot.
 † Ditches at Stapleton, G., and Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- R. hederaceus.* (Linn.) Ivy-leaved Crowfoot.
 * Hook's Mills, G. † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- R. cœnosus.* (Guss.) Mud Crowfoot. *R. Lenormandi* Schultz.
 † Woolan's Common, W., Bitton, G., and ditches at Shirehampton, G., in company with *R. hederaceus.*—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- R. Ficaria.* (Linn.) Lesser Celandine. Pilewort.
 * Common in pastures, woods, shady places, and under old walls.
- R. Flammula.* (Linn.) Lesser Spear-wort.
 * Filton Meads, G. * Malago River, Bedminster, S. † Marsh, near the Keeper's lodge, Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- R. auricomus.* (Linn.) Wood Crowfoot.
 * Lane leading to Coombe, Westbury, G. * Bishport Wood, S. * Knowle, S., and woods and coppices not unfrequent.

- R. acris.* (Linn.) Upright Meadow Crowfoot.
* Meadows and pastures.
- R. repens.* (Linn.) Creeping Crowfoot.
* Common in moist places and ditch banks.
- R. bulbosus.* (Linn.) Bulbous Crowfoot. Butter-cup.
* Everywhere in meadows and pastures.
- R. hirsutus.* (Curt.) Pale Hairy Crowfoot.
* Lawrence Weston, G. * Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. Varying much in size; when very small, it is the *R. parvulus*. (Linn.)
- R. sceleratus.* (Linn.) Celery-leaved Crowfoot.
* Lanes in Long Ashton, S. * Stapleton, G. Bedminster Meads, S., Lock's Mills, Bedminster, S., and ditches at Shirehampton, G.
- R. parviflorus.* (Linn.) Small-flowered Crowfoot.
† St. Vincent's Rocks, G., & † Lawrence Weston, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. Sparingly in a lane at Baptist Mills, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.
- R. arvensis.* (Linn.) Corn Crowfoot.
* Corn-fields. Common. * Plentiful near Filton, G. || Lawrence Weston, G.—*Miss Powell*.

CALTHA.

- C. palustris.* (Linn.) Marsh-Marigold.
* Common in marshy places, and by the sides of rivers and ponds throughout the district.

HELLEBORUS.

- H. viridis.* (Linn.) Green Hellebore.
* Roman Entrenchment, Leigh Wood, S. || Henbury, Coombe, G.—*Miss Powell*.
- H. foetidus.* (Linn.) Stinking Hellebore.
* Stapleton Wood, G. † Wood between Stoke Bishop and Sea Mills, G. * Naturalized at Ham Green.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower*.

AQUILEGIA.

A. vulgaris. (Linn.) Columbine.

* Leigh Woods, opposite Sea Walls, S. * Gully, near the Sea Wall, G. * Durdham Down, G. || Goram's Chair, Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell*. || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. * Field near Redland Common, G.

PÆONIA.

P. corallina. (Retz.) Entire-leaved Peony.

"On the rocky clefts of the Steep Holme, in the Bristol Channel, where it was first discovered growing abundantly, by the late Francis Bowcher Wright, Esq., in 1863. It is conjectured to have grown there for ages. Two fishermen testify having gathered its flowers sixty or seventy years ago."—*Withering Brit. Bot.*

"Within the last few years it has become nearly eradicated; and on visiting the island in June, 1850, two plants only were observed. In Hooker and Arnott's British Flora, Blaise Castle is given as a locality for this plant on Mr. Hancock's authority, which is an error."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

BERBERIDACEÆ.

BERBERIS.

B. vulgaris. (Linn.) Barberry.

* Naturalized in hedges and plantations.

EPIMEDIUM.

E. alpinum. (Linn.) Alpine Barren Wort.

This plant was found in Mr. Miles's portion of Leigh Woods, some years since, by Dr. Rogers and Mr. Stephens; but, being a sub-alpine plant, was doubtless an escape from a garden.

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

NYMPHÆA.

N. alba. (Linn.) White Water-Lily.

* Naturalized in the Frome river, also at † Henbury, in a pond near the Salutation Inn, G.—*Mr. A. Prichard*.

NUPHAR.

N. lutea. (Sm.) Yellow Water-Lily. Brandy-Bottle.

* River Frome, Stapleton, G. * Oldbury Woods, G.
* And in the River Avon, near Hanham, G.

PAPAVERACEÆ.

PAPAVER.

P. Argemone. (Linn.) Long prickly-headed Poppy.

* Corn-fields at Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens,*
and Mr. T. B. Flower.

P. dubium. (Linn.) Long smooth-headed Poppy.

* Corn-fields at Stapleton, G., and not unfrequent
in the district.

P. Rhœas. (Linn.) Common red Poppy.

* Common in corn-fields and waste rubbish heaps.

CHELIDONIUM.

C. majus. (Linn.) Common Celandine.

* Common on walls and waste places about Staple-
ton, G., Westbury, G., and frequent throughout the
district.

FUMARIACEÆ.

CORYDALIS.

C. lutea. (D. C.) Yellow Fumitory.

* Naturalized on Stapleton Bridge and Mills, G. ;
also on walls about * Brislington, S., and * Hen-
bury, G.

FUMARIA.

F. capreolata. (Linn.) Ramping Fumitory.

* Hedges Ashley Down, G. * Stapleton and Crew's
Hole, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

F. officinalis. (Linn.) Common Fumitory.

* Paddy's Well, Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. A. Prichard.* * Cultivated fields and way sides; not uncommon.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

"Where it assumes a more rampant growth it is sometimes mistaken for *F. capreolata*, from which it may at all times be distinguished, as Mr. H. C. Watson so well observes, by the very broadly dilated and almost orbicular extremity of (particularly) the lower petal, which in *F. capreolata* is narrowly spoon-shaped, and in *F. officinalis* ladle-shaped."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

CRUCIFERÆ.

SENEBIERA.

S. didyma. (Pers.) Lesser Wart Cress.

* Kingswood, G. * Crew's Hole, G. || Sea Mills, G. and lane near Avon Crescent, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

"This species has every appearance of being introduced to the neighbourhood of Bristol, Bath, and Exeter, probably with ballast."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

S. Coronopus. (Poiret) Common Wart Cress. Swine's Cress.

* About Rownham Ferry, S., and on waste ground not unfrequent.

ISATIS.

I. tinctoria. (Linn.) Dyers' Woad.

"Formerly cultivated in the neighbourhood of Keynsham, S., where I have occasionally found it."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

THLASPI.

T. arvense. (Linn.) Field Mithridate Mustard.

* Corn-fields near Horfield, G., and occasionally in fields and roadsides, but not common.

T. perfoliatum. (Linn.) Perfoliate Shepherd's Purse.

|| Montpellier and Ashley, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. Salisbury.*

"Mr. Salisbury, when lecturing on Botany in Bristol some years since, mentioned his having found this plant in the above locality. I am not aware of its being confirmed by recent observation."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

CAPSELLA.

C. Bursa pastoris. (D. C.) Common Shepherd's Purse.

* Everywhere common under walls and among rubbish heaps.

HUTCHINSIA.

H. petroëa. (Br.) Rock Hutchinsia.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Goram's Chair, Blaise Castle, G. * Walls at Westbury, G. || Kingsweston Hill, G.—*Miss Powell*. And walls about Bristol and Clifton.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

This plant, although frequent in the localities recorded, yet is by no means to be considered as generally distributed throughout the district; its area extending from about 900 to 1000 square yards, and averaging in altitude from 140 to 150 feet. Occurring on the Limestone series.

LEPIDIUM.

L. campestre. Common Mithridate Pepper-wort.

* Stapleton, G. † Banks of the New River, near the upper iron bridge.—*Mr. S. Rootsey*. And corn-fields occasionally.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

L. rudérale. (Linn.) Narrow-leaved Pepper-wort.

* Crew's Hole, G. * Kingsweston, G. || Foot of St. Vincent's Rocks, G. || Sea Mills, G.—*Miss Powell*, and *Mr. T. B. Flower*.

L. Draba. (Linn.) Whitlow Pepper-wort.

* Corn-fields at Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

Mr. Stephens considers this introduced with foreign grain, with which these fields have been sown.

L. Smithii. (Hook.) Smooth Field Pepper-wort.

¶ Near Bristol.—*Worsley Cat., Bot. Guide*.

This is the only information I possess of the occurrence of this plant in the neighbourhood.

COCHLEARIA.

C. anglica. (Linn.) English Scurvy-Grass.

* Very common on the mud banks of the River Avon, especially near the Hotwells; also of the New River.

"The Bristol plant has its pouch compressed, and the flowers much larger than those of *C. officinalis*; stem leaves narrower and more

entire. Radical leaves cordato ovate, but generally oblong. Possibly, as suggested by Mr. H. C. Watson, this may be only a form of the variable *C. officinalis*.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

ARMORACIA.

- A. rusticana. (Baumg.) Common Horse-Radish.
 * Naturalized at Conham, G. * Glen Frome, near Stapleton Mills, G., and sides of ditches in the neighbourhood.
- A. amphibia. (Koch.) Great Water-Radish. *Nasturtium (Brown)*.
 † St. Anne's Wood, in the Marsh, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

DRABA.

- D. verna. (Linn.) Common Whitlow-Grass.
 * Very common on walls and banks throughout the district.
- D. muralis. (Linn.) Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-Grass.
 † Old quarry in Morgrove Paddock, Henbury.—*Miss Powell.*
 This spot was kindly pointed out to me by Miss Powell, where she has found this plant plentifully for several years past.

CARDAMINE.

- C. pratensis. (Linn.) Common Bitter-Cress. Ladies' Smock.
 * Moist meadows and ditch banks. Abundant.
- C. hirsuta. (Linn.) Hairy Bitter-Cress.
 * Abundant in moist shady places, and varying much in size and luxuriance, according to soil and situation.
- C. sylvatica. (Link.) Wood Bitter-Cress. *C. flexuosa (With.)*
 * Frequent, especially in damp shady places.
- C. impatiens. (Linn.) Narrow-leaved Bitter-Cress.
 * Stapleton, in pathway to Duchess's Woods, G.
 * Plentifully in the Pennant Quarries at Glen Frome, G.

SISYMBRIUM.

- S. thalianum. (Linn.) Common Thale-Cress. *Arabis (Sm.)*
 * Lane, Baptist Mills, and about † Frenchay.—*Miss M. Atwood.* † About Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

ARABIS.

- A. stricta. (Huds.) Bristol Rock-Cress.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Gully near the Sea Wall, G. About the rocks on the right-hand side of the new road leading to Clifton Turnpike, G. * Rocks near the Sea Walls, G., and also on the Leigh Wood side of the river, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

This exceedingly rare plant is peculiar to this district; and although reported as growing in one or two other counties in England, the localities are evidently erroneous. It formerly was rather abundant in the neighbourhood of the rocks, but of late years has become of unfrequent occurrence. It may be easily overlooked, having much the habit of *Sisymbrium thalianum*. Its area is peculiar to the Carboniferous Limestone, whilst its altitude does not exceed 100 yards.

- A. hirsuta. (Br.) Hairy Rock-Cress.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Leigh Woods, S., and on rocky places along both sides of the River Avon. * Henbury, G.

TURRITIS.

- T. glabra. (Linn.) Smooth Tower-Mustard.

¶ St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Bot. Guide, and With. Brit. Bot.*

I have been unable to ascertain whether this plant has recently been found in the neighbourhood.

BARBAREA.

- B. vulgaris. (Br.) Yellow Rocket. Bitter Winter-Cress.

* Common in the hedges about Stapleton, G., and * Bedminster, S. Road sides and the banks of ditches and streams. Not uncommon.

- B. precox. (Br.) Early Winter-Cress.

* Sparingly at * Stapleton, G. * Conham, G. * Durdham Down, G. ¶ Long Ashton, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

NASTURTIIUM.

- N. officinale. (R. Br.) Water-Cress.

* Common in brooks. * Stoke Lane, Westbury, G. * Malago river, Bedminster, S.

- N. palustre. (D. C.) Moist Yellow-Cress. *N. terrestre (Sm.)*

* Frome Glen, G.

N. sylvestre. (Br.) Creeping Yellow-Cress.

* Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* In the River Avon.—*Worsley Cat., Bot. Guide.*

SISYMBRIUM.

S. officinale. (Scop.) Common Hedge Mustard.

* Common everywhere in hedges and road sides.

ERYSIMUM.

E. cheiranthoides. (Linn.) Worm-seed Treacle Mustard.

* St. Anne's Wood, S. * Bishport, S.

ALLIARIA.

A. officinalis. (Andrzj.) Saucealone. Jack-by-the-hedge.

* Everywhere common on hedge banks.

CHEIRANTHUS.

C. Cheiri. (Linn.) Wall Flower. *C. fruticulosus.*

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Naturalized on old walls. Frequent.

HESPERIS.

H. matronalis. (Linn.) Dame's Violet.

* Long Ashton, S. An escape from gardens.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * Blaise Castle Woods, G.—*Miss M. Atwood, and Miss Powell.* || St. Anne's Wood. Naturalized.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

BRASSICA.

B. campestris. (Linn.) Common Wild Navew.

* Borders of fields; probably introduced.

B. campestris. Turnip. *β. rapa.* (Linn.)

|| Cultivated fields and waste places.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

B. campestris. γ . *Napus.* (Linn.) Rape or Coleseed.

* Borders of fields.

"I have had those pointed out to me in various places in the neighbourhood, but am quite unable to distinguish them. My late lamented friend, Dr. Bromfield, considered them all to be varieties."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

SINAPIS.

S. arvensis. (Linn.) Charlock.

* Much too common a weed in corn-fields and cultivated land.

S. alba. (Linn.) White Mustard.

* Common in hedges, cultivated and waste land.

S. nigra. (Linn.) Black Mustard.

* Common on road sides and river banks.

DILOTAXIS.

D. tenuifolia. (D. C.) Wall Rocket.

* St. Philip's Marsh, G. || Wall at White Ladies and Horfield.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Edge of Quarry near the Suspension Bridge, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon.—*Miss M. Atwood.*

D. muralis. (Br.) Sand Mustard.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Brick Fields at Easton. || Side of the river between St. Vincent's Rocks and Cook's Folly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

RAPHANUS.

R. Raphanistrum. (Linn.) Jointed Charlock. Wild Radish.

* Corn-fields, frequent. † Westbury.—*Mr. A. Prichard and Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

RESEDACEÆ.

RESEDA.

R. luteola. (Linn.) Dyer's Rocket. Weld.

* Common nearly everywhere on limestone and rubbish heaps. Quarries on both sides of the Avon and Frome.

- R. lutea.* (Linn.) Wild Mignonette.
 * Bridge on the Shirehampton road, G. || Shirehampton.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

CISTACEÆ.

HELIANTHEMUM.

- H. vulgare.* (Gært.) Common Rock-Rose.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Leigh Woods, S., and frequently distributed on hedge banks, especially in a chalky or gravelly soil.

I have noticed this plant, in the neighbourhood of Bristol and Clifton, vary much in size, and the shape of its leaves with more or less of hoariness and pubescence.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

- H. canum.* (Dun.) Hoary Rock-Rose.

¶ This plant, reported to have been found on Penpole Point, G., by Mr. Hancock, is an error, and should be referred to *H. vulgare*.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

VIOLACEÆ.

VIOLA.

- V. odorata.* (Linn.) Sweet Violet.
 * Plentifully in hedges and banks.
- V. alba.* (Bess.) White Scented Violet.
 * Frequently distributed in company with the above.
- V. hirta.* (Linn.) Hairy Violet.
 * On Clifton Down, plentifully from St. Vincent's Rocks to the turnpike, G. * Cote Lane, Durdham Down, G. * Coombe Lane, Westbury, G. || Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- V. canina.* (Linn.) Gerardes or Dog Violet. *V. sylvatica.* (Fries.) *V. flavicornis* of Forster in *E.B.S.*, t. 2736.
 Woods, banks, and dry pastures, frequent.
- V. flavicornis.* (Smith) Dillenius's Violet. *V. canina* (Bab.) *Not Gerardes nor* (Linn.)
 || Leigh Down, and perhaps not uncommon in the district.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

Mr. H. C. Watson, in his valuable work the "*Cybele Britannia*," states this to be a *distinct species* from the *V. sylvatica* of (Fries), the

V. canina of all preceding English Botanists, and that it has always been confused with *V. sylvatica*, and *V. lactea*,—its larger states or forms being referred to these former of the two, and its smaller forms to the latter. It is not so abundant as *V. sylvatica*, but rather frequent on commons, open heaths, and sandy ground. For further information on the species of this genus, Mr. Watson's valuable papers in the "*Phytologist*" should be consulted.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

V. tricolor. (Linn.) Pansy Violet Heartsease.

* Banks and cultivated fields.

V. arvensis. (Murr.) E.B.S. t. 2712. Corn Pansey.

* Corn fields.

Extremely variable in the colour and size of its flowers.

POLYGALACEÆ.

POLYGALA.

P. vulgaris. (Linn.) Common Milk-Wort.

Frequently distributed. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G.
* Durdham Down, G. * Bedminster Down, S., and
dry hilly pastures in the district.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

DIANTHUS.

D. cæsius. (Linn.) Cheddar Pink.

This very rare plant occurs occasionally on St. Vincent's Rocks, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, where it has been brought from Cheddar, and has no claim whatever to be considered indigenous.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

SAPONARIA.

S. officinalis. (Linn.) Common Soapwort.

* Crew's Hole, G. * Hanham, G., and * Conham, G., but not frequent.

SILENE.

S. inflata. (Linn.) Bladder Campion.

Common in shady lanes and roadsides. * Coombe Lane, G. * Horfield, G. * Lock's Mills, and Ashton, S.

———— *β. hirsuta.* Hairy Bladder Campion.

|| Not uncommon.

Stem and leaves downy, with the shape of its leaves variable in size.
—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

LYCHNIS.

- L. Flos-cuculi. (Linn.) Meadow Lychnis, or Ragged-Robin.
 Moist Meadows, frequent. * Coombe, Westbury, G.
 * Boiling Well, G. † Bishport, S., and * Bedminster, S.
- L. diurna. (Sibth.) Red Campion Meadow-Pink.
 * Common in meads and damp hedge banks.
- L. vespertina. (Sibth.) White Campion.
 In moist places, under hedges and grass fields, common.
- L. Githago. (Lam.) Corn Cockle. *Githago segetum* (Desv.)
 Corn fields at † Shirehampton, G. † Stapleton, G.
 || Bedminster, S., and Long Ashton, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. Not uncommon in the district.

SAGINA.

- S. procumbens. (Linn.) Procumbent Pearlwort.
 * Common in waste places and dry pastures.
- S. apetala. (Linn.) Annual small flowered Pearlwort.
 * Frequent on walls and dry gravelly places.

SPERGULA.

- S. arvensis. (Linn.) Corn Spurrey.
 Corn-fields, * Stapleton, G. * Horfield, G.

ARENARIA.

- A. serpyllifolia. (Linn.) Thyme-leaved Sandwort.
 Frequent on walls and dry waste places.

ALSINE.

- A. tenuifolia. (Wahl.) Fine-leaved Sandwort. *Arenaria* (Linn.)
 || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Bot. Guide*. || In the
 chink of a wall near Cornwallis Grove, Clifton, G.—
Miss M. Atwood.

MOERHINGIA.

- M. trinervis.* (Clairv.) Three-nerved Sandwort. *Arenaria* (Linn.)
 Very common in damp hedges. * Bedminster, S.
 * Stapleton, G. Shady woods and moist places.—
Mr. T. B. Flower.

STELLARIA.

- S. media.* (With.) Common Chickweed. Stitchwort.
 Waste places and road sides; plentifully.
- S. holostea.* (Linn.) Greater Stitchwort.
 * In most of the hedges and woods throughout the district.
- S. graminea.* (Linn.) Lesser Stitchwort.
 Hedges about * Westbury, G. * Stapleton, G. * Bedminster, S. || Shirehampton, G.; and dry heathy pastures. Not unfrequent.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- S. uliginosa.* (Murr.) Bog Stitchwort. *Larbrea* (S. Hill.)
 * Not uncommon in wet shady places. * Meads at Bedminster, S., and * Filton, G.

MALACHIUM.

- M. aquaticum.* (Fries.) Water Mouse-ear Chickweed. *Cerastium* (Linn.)
 * Common in ditches and wet places throughout the district. * Stapleton, G. * River Frome, G.

CERASTIUM.

- C. glomeratum.* (Thuil.) Broad-leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed.
C. vulgatum (Linn.)
 * Frequent in fields, pastures, road sides, and banks throughout the district.
- C. triviale.* (Link.) Narrow-leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed.
C. viscosum (Linn.)
 * Common on walls and in waste places.

C. semidecandrum. (Linn.) Little Mouse-ear Chickweed.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. † Clifton and Durdham Downs, G.—*Miss M. Atwood*. And not unfrequent in dry waste places throughout the district.
Mr. T. B. Flower.

C. tetrandrum. (Curt.) Four-cleft Mouse-ear Chickweed.

* Durdham Down, G. ‖ Brandon Hill, and walls about Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

"Hooker and Arnott state, as a species they can offer no characters to distinguish it, but the leafy bractees, short capsule, and more pointed sepals."—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

LINACEÆ.

LINUM.

L. usitatissimum. (Linn.) Common Flax.

Naturalized at † Henbury, G. † Keynsham, S., and occasionally in the district.

L. catharticum. (Linn.) Purging Flax.

Very common on table land and pastures. * Durdham Down, G. * Horfield, G.

MALVACEÆ.

MALVA.

M. moschata. (Linn.) Musk Mallow.

* Shirehampton, G. * Horfield, G., and frequently on wayside hedge banks, on a gravelly soil.

M. sylvestris. (Linn.) Common Mallow.

Very common along roadsides, and waste places.

M. rotundifolia. (Linn.) Dwarf Mallow.

* Waste places, frequent. * Shirehampton, G., and ‖ Keynsham, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

ALTHÆA.

A. officinalis. (Linn.) Common Marsh Mallow.

* Ditches in Shirehampton Marshes, and near the Lighthouse.

LAVATERA.

- L. arborea.* (Linn.) Sea Tree Mallow.

On the Steep Holme, where I have seen one or two plants. Other localities reported nearer Bristol are probably all erroneous.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

TILIACEÆ.

TILIA.

- T. parviflora.* (Ehrh.) Small-leaved Lime Tree.
Leigh Woods, G.
- T. Europæa.* (Linn.) Common Lime, or Linden Tree.
Naturalized throughout the district.

- T. intermedia.* (D. C.)
¶ Road-side, near Brislington.
This requires further examination.

HYPERIACEÆ.

HYPERICUM.

- H. Androsæmum.* (Linn.) Tutsan.
* Frome Glen, Stapleton, G., plentifully. || Conham Wood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. Thwaites.* || Cook's Folly Wood, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- H. perforatum.* (Linn.) Common Perforate St. John's Wort.
* Brislington, S. * Leigh Woods, S. * Stapleton, G. * Shirehampton, G., and frequent throughout the district.
- H. dubium.* (Leers.) Imperforate St. John's Wort.
† Stapleton.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and Leigh Woods, S. *Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- H. quadrangulum.* Square-stalked St. John's Wort.
Plentifully at * Baptist Mills, G. * Conham, S. * Leigh Woods, S., and sides of ditches and streams not uncommon.

- H. humifusum*. (Linn.) Trailing St. John's Wort.
 * Conham Wood, G. || St. Anne's Wood, S —*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- H. pulchrum*. (Linn.) Small upright St. John's Wort.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Leigh Woods, S. || Clifton Down, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. || Cook's Folly Wood, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.
- H. hirsutum*. (Linn.) Hairy St. John's Wort.
 * Leigh Woods, S. || Conham Wood, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. † Shirehampton.—*Mr. J. Foster*. And woods and thickets.
- H. Montanum*. (Linn.) Mountain St. John's Wort.
 † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. || Crew's Hole, G., and Conham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. * † St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*, and *Mr. J. Foster*. † Nightingale Valley—*Miss Atwood*, and *Mr. T. B. Flower*.
- H. Calycinum*. (Linn.) Large Flowered St. John's Wort.
 Naturalized. * Foot of Leigh Woods, S., near the Water Mill.

ACERACEÆ.

ACER.

- A. Campestre*. (Linn.) Common Maple.
 Frequent in woods and thickets; probably naturalized. * Leigh Woods, S. * Stapleton, G.
- A. Pseudo platanus*. (Linn.) Sycamore.
 * Naturalized in woods and plantations.

GERANIACEÆ.

ERODIUM.

- E. Maritimum*. (Linn.) Sea Stork's-bill.
 * Rocks at Shirehampton. Penpole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites* and *Mr. T. B. Flower*. || Roman encampment. Leigh Wood, S., plentifully.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

- E. cicutarium. (Sm.) Hemlock. Stork's-bill.

Common in waste places. * Durdham Down, G.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Sea Mills, G. * Shirehampton, G., and frequently distributed.

- E. Moschatum. (Sm.) Musk Stork's-bill.

* Gloucestershire banks of the Avon. * Penpole Point, G., in plenty.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Between St. Vincent's Rocks and Bristol.—*Ray.*

GERANIUM.

- G. phaeum. (Linn.) Duskey Stork's-bill.

Naturalized about * Stockwood, S., sparingly; also on the banks of the stream at || Long Ashton, S.—*Dr. Rogers.*

- G. pratense. (Linn.) Blue Meadow Crane's-bill.

About * Keynsham, S. † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Banks of Avon, opposite St. Anne's Wood, G., and † Whitechurch, S.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

- G. rotundifolium. (Linn.) Soft round leaved Crane's-bill.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Shirehampton, G., and || Keynsham, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* Not uncommon in dry places.

- G. pusillum. (Linn.) Small flowered Crane's-bill.

* Crew's Hole, G. * Bedminster, S. || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

- G. molle. (Linn.) Common Dove's foot Crane's-bill.

Very common on waste ground and way sides.

- G. dissectum. (Linn.) Jagged leaved Crane's-bill.

* Bedminster, S., plentifully. * Horfield, G., and not uncommon throughout the district.

- G. columbinum. (Linn.) Long stalked Crane's bill.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Bedminster, S. || Kingstweston, G.—*Miss Powell.* || Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

G. lucidum. (Linn.) Shining Crane's-bill.

Very common. * Westbury, G. * Stapleton, G.
* St Vincent's Rocks, G. Walks at * Shirehampton, G.
* Leigh, S., * Brislington, S., and || Keynsham.—*Mr.*
T. B. Flower.

G. robertianum. (Linn.) Herb Robert.

Under old walls, hedges, and stony places.

"I have occasionally noticed the white flowered variety in the district."
—*Mr. T. B. Flower, MSS.*

G. sanguineum. (Linn.) Bloody Crane's-bill.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and * banks of river Avon,
G. * Leigh Woods. * Rocks near Cook's Folly.—
Mr. T. B. Flower.

OXALIDACEÆ.

* OXALIS.

O. acetosella. (Linn.) Common Wood Sorrel.

* Leigh Woods, S., and shady lanes, not unfrequent.

A purple variety. Constant for several years; grows abundantly in
* Failand Woods, S.

CELASTRACEÆ.

EUONYMUS.

E. europæus. (Linn.) Common spindle tree.

Frequent in woods and hedges.

RHAMNACEÆ.

RHAMNUS.

R. catharticus. (Linn.) Common Buck-thorn.

* Hedges at Horfield, G. * Filton Meads, G.

R. Frangula. (Linn.) Alder Buck-thorn.

* Hedges at Horfield, G. † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr.*
G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

ULEX.

- U. Europæus.** (Linn.) Spring Furze Gorse.
Common on the Downs and heathy places, particularly on a gravelly soil.
- U. nanus.** (Forst.) Autumnal Furze. β Gallii. (Planch.)
Frequently distributed. * Durdham Down, G. Leigh Woods, S.

GENISTA.

- G. tinctoria.** (Linn.) Dyer's weed Woad.
* † Filton Meads, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

SAROTHAMNUS.

- S. scoparius.** (Koch.) Broom. *Spartium* (Linn.) *Cytisus* (Link.)
Frequent at * St. Georges, G. * Stapleton, G.
* Hanham, G. * Brislington, S. † Meadows, near Cook's Folly, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

ONONIS.

- O. arvensis.** (Linn.) Common Trailing Rest-harrow.
* Baptist Mills, G. * Horfield Common, G.
- O. campestris.** (Koch.) Spinous Rest-harrow. *O. antiqorum* (Benth.)
O. arvensis, β . *Spinosa* (Sm.)
* Baptist Mills, G.

MEDICAGO.

- M. sativa.** (Linn.) Purple Medick. Lucerne.
Naturalized. † Westbury, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- M. lupulina.** (Linn.) Black Medick. Nonsuch.
Waste places frequent.
- M. maculata.** (Sibth.) Spotted Medick.
* River side, G. † Sea Mills.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
‖ Brandon Hill.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* * Side of Avon,
near Cook's Folly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

- M. minima.** (Lam.) Little Blue Medick.
 † Brandon Hill and St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens's list.*

MELILOTUS.

- M. officinalis.** (Willd.) Melilot.
 * Brislington, S. * Banks of River Avon. under the Great Quarry. G. | Wall of foot bridge in Ashton fields.—*Miss M. Atwood.* And frequent in the district.

TRIFOLIUM.

- T. repens.** (Linn.) White Trefoil. Dutch Clover.
 * Very common in meadows and pastures.
- T. subterraneum.** (Linn.) Subterraneous Trefoil.
 † Brandon Hill. G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens and Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Keynsham, S., and † Hanham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- T. pratense.** (Linn.) Common purple Clover.
 * Very common in pastures.
- T. medium.** (Linn.) Zigzag Trefoil.
 † Cook's Folly, G. † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * † Stockwood.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* and Old Rock House, G.—*Miss Atwood.*
- T. maritimum.** (Huds.) Teasle headed Trefoil.
 * † Hotwells, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Meadow below Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- T. Arvense.** (Linn.) Hare's foot Trefoil.
 † Brislington, S.—*Mr. J. Foster.* † Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- T. Scabrum.** (Linn.) Rough-rigid Trefoil.
 † St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * † Clifton Down, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.* † Penpole, G., and † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- T. Striatum.** (Linn.) Soft Knotted Trefoil.
 * † Durdham Down, beyond Zoological Gardens.—*Mr. J. Ellis.* St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Miss Atwood.*

T. fragiferum. (Linn.) Strawberry-headed Trefoil.

* Horfield Common, G., abundantly. * Banks of Avon, S., near Ashton. || Shirehampton, G.—*Miss Powell.* || Under St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

T. procumbens. (Linn.) Hop Trefoil.

† Horfield.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* Swiss Cottage, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

T. minus. (Relb.) Lesser Yellow Trefoil.

Frequent in dry places.

T. ornithopodioides. (Linn.) Birds-foot Trefoil. *Trigonella* (*D. C.*)

* † Lamplighter's Hall.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Wors. Cat., Bot. Guide.*

T. resupinatum. (Linn.) Resupinate Trefoil.

This rare trefoil was formerly found in a meadow about a mile eastward of Shirehampton, G. Mr. Babington, in his "British Botany," mentions Bristol as an habitat, but adds that it is now lost; it certainly has not been met with for some years, but, from the abundance in which it formerly grew in this meadow, we may venture to hope that a more careful investigation will again discover it.

T. filiforme. (Linn.) Slender Yellow Trefoil.

* Brandon Hill, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

LOTUS.

L. corniculatus. (Linn.) Common Birds-foot Trefoil.

Common on heathy pastures.

————— *β tenuis.* (Sm.) Slender-leaved Birds-foot Trefoil.

* Meadows about Sea Mills.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

L. major. (Scop.) Greater Birds-foot Trefoil.

* Bishport, S.

L. angustissimus. (Linn.) Narrow leaved Birds-foot Trefoil.

¶ In a meadow near St. Vincent's Rocks, Bristol, plentifully.—*Mr. D. Turner and Mr. Sowerby, in Smith's "English Flora."*

The only meadow near St. Vincent's Rock is at Cook's Folly, where I have never seen this rare plant. Has *L. corniculatus β tenuis* been mistaken for it?

ASTRAGALUS.

- A. glycyphyllus*. (Linn.) Sweet Milk Vetch.
 * Henbury, G. † Sea Mills.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.

ANTHYLLIS.

- A. vulneraria*. (Linn.) Common Kidney Vetch.
 Frequent at * Ashton, S. * Bedminster, S.

VICIA.

- V. sylvatica*. (Linn.) Wood Vetch.
 * Stockwood, S., plentifully. * Bishport, S. * Whitchurch, S.—*Dr. Rogers*.
- V. sativa*. (Linn.) Common Vetch.
 * Frome Glen, G. * Glen Coombe, Westbury, G.
 * Bishport, S. * Baptist Mills, G.
- V. cracca*. (Linn.) Tufted Vetch.
 * Baptist Mills, G. * Powder house Wood, near Shirehampton, G. † Passage Road, G.—*Mr J. Foster*.
- V. sepium*. (Linn.) Common Bush Vetch.
 Common throughout the district.
- V. bithynica*. (Linn.) Rough-podded purple Vetch.
 * Powder house Wood, Shirehampton, G. * Bedminster, S. † Stockwood, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.
 † Green Valley. † St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.
- V. hirsuta*. (Koch.) Hairy Tare.
 † Near Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † Blaise Castle Woods.—*Major Madden*.
- V. tetrasperma*. (Koch.) Smooth tare.
 * Westbury, G. * Clifton Down, G. † Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † Kingsweston, G.—*Mr. J. Foster*. † Henbury.—*Miss Powell*.

LATHYRUS.

- L. Aphaca.** (Linn.) Yellow Vetchling.
 * Westbury, G. Corn fields plentifully. || Bedminster, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- L. Nissolia.** (Linn.) Crimson Vetchling.
 * † Stockwood, S. *Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Shirehampton Marshes, G., plentifully.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* Henbury, G., and Berwick, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- L. hirsutus.** (Linn.) Rough-podded Vetchling.
 || Between Pensford, S., and Bristol.—*Rev. G. Swayne.*
- L. pratensis.** (Linn.) Yellow Meadow Vetchling.
 Very common in thickets and pastures.
- L. sylvestris.** (Linn.) Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea.
 * Powder house Wood, Shirehampton, G. † Passage road, beyond the Black Horse, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.* || White hill copse, Hambrook.—*Mr. Stephens.* || Henbury and Berwick.—*Miss Powell.*
- L. latifolius.** (Linn.) Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea.
 ¶ Apparently wild in an old quarry near Stapleton.—*Hooker, Br. Fl.*

This plant is not now known in the district; the specimen mentioned by Hooker must have been a solitary one, and probably an escape from a garden.

ORNITHOPUS.

- O. perpusillus.** (Linn.) Common Bird's-foot.
 * Brandon Hill, G. † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Walls about Brislington, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Kingsweston.—*Dr. Rogers.* * † Clifton Down, near the Observatory.—*Miss M. Atwood.*

HIPPOCREPIS.

- H. comosa.** (Linn.) Tufted horse shoe Vetch.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Clifton Down, G. || Pathway leading to the Giant's Hole, St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * Durdham Down, G. † Above Bridge Valley Road, Clifton Down.—*Miss Atwood.*

ONOBRYCHIS.

- O. sativa.* (Linn.) * Saintfoin.
 * Westbury, naturalized. † Kingsweston, G., and
 † Failand Wood, S. —*Mr. J. Foster.*

ROSACEÆ.

PRUNUS.

- P. communis.* *α. Spinosa.* (Linn.) Sloe. Blackthorn.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Rocks on both sides of
 the River Avon. * Brandon Hill, G.
- *β. insititia.* (Linn.)
 || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- *γ. domestica.* (Linn.)
 Occasionally naturalized.
- P. Padus.* (Linn.) Bird Cherry.
 * || Leigh Woods.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- P. Cerasus.* (Linn.) Wild Cherry tree.
 || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † * Leigh
 Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Stoke Bishop
 Wood, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

SPIRÆA.

- S. ulmaria.* (Linn.) Meadow Sweet.
 Frequent in moist meadows and near rivulets.
- S. Filipendula.* (Linn.) Common Drop wort.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.

POTERIUM.

- P. sanguisorba.* (Linn.) Lesser Burnet.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Rocks on both sides of
 the river, and frequent throughout the district.

AGRIMONIA.

- A. Eupatoria. (Linn.) Hemp Agrimony.
Common in roadside. * Foot of St. Vincent's Rocks, G.

ALCHEMILLA.

- A. arvensis. (Linn.) Parsley Piert.
Common in dry pastures.

POTENTILLA.

- P. anserina. (Linn.) Silver weed.
Damp lanes and ditches frequent.
- P. verna. (Linn.) Spring Cinquefoil.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Plentifully.
- P. reptans. (Linn.) Trailing tormentil.
Frequent in dry pastures and lanes.
- P. Tormentilla. (Schk.) Common Tormentil.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.
* Clifton Down, G.
- P. Fragariastrum. (Ehrh.) Strawberry leaved Cinquefoil.
Stony places, Clifton Down, G. Roman Camp.—
Miss Atwood.

COMARUM.

- C. palustre. (Linn.) Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.
† Pond near the Keeper's house, Leigh Woods, S.
—*Miss Atwood.* † Ashton Manor Woods, near the
Suspension Bridge.— *Miss Atwood.*

FRAGRARIA.

- F. vesca. (Linn.) Wood Strawberry.
In woods and thickets, frequent.

RUBUS.

The specimens of bramble which I have found in this neighbourhood have been kindly named for me by Mr. Edwin Lees, of Worcester. He thinks that the neighbourhood of Bristol, and especially Leigh Woods, ought however to produce a far greater number of species than I have yet been able to obtain.

- R. Idæus. (Linn.) Raspberry.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * River side, G. † Stapleton Wood.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.
- R. cæsius. (Linn.) Dewberry.
 * Leigh Woods, S. Frequent in hedges about Bristol.
- R. villicaulis. (W. & N.)
 Stapleton, G.
- R. macrophyllus. (W. & N.) *Amplificatus (Lees.)*
 † St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Miss Atwood*.
- R. corylifolius. (Sm.)
 * Leigh Woods, S. † Clifton Down, G. St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Miss Atwood*.
- R. Köehleri. (W. & N.)
 A variety not the typical plant. * Stapleton, G.
- R. Radula. (Weihe.)
-
- γ. pygmæus. (Bell Salter.)
 † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- R. rudis. (W. & N.)
 † St. Anne's Wood.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.
- R. affinis. (W. & N.)
 * Conham, G. † Clifton Down, G.—*Miss Atwood*.
- R. Lindleianus. (Lees.)
R. nitidus (Bab.) and (Bell Salter), but not of (W. & N.) in "Rub. Germ."
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. || Brandon Hill, G.—*Mr. E. Lees, and Mr. R. Etheridge*.
- R. fusco-ater. (W. & N.)
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.

- R. discolor.* (W. & N.)
R. fruticosus (Sm.) et var. auct.
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * St. Vincent's Rocks. † Cook's Folly, G.—*Miss Atwood.*
- R. dumetorum.* (W. & N.)
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- R. Sylvaticus.* (W. & N.)
 † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

GEUM.

- G. Urbanum.* (Linn.) Wood Avens.
 Frequent in hedges. * Under St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Long Ashton, S.
- G. rivale.* (Linn.) Water Avens.
 * Long Ashton, S.

ROSA.

- R. rubiginosa.* (Linn.) Sweet Briar.
 * Stockwood Lane, S. || Banks of the Frome, Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* * Leigh Woods, S. † Behind Engine House, Cook's Folly.—*Miss Atwood.*
- R. Micrantha.* (Sm.)
 ¶ Near Bristol.—*Worsley. Cat., Bot. Guide.*
- R. villosa.* (Linn.)
 — *β. tomentosa.* (Linn.) Turpentine scented Rose,
 Quarries at Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- R. canina.* (Linn.) Dog Rose.
 Everywhere common.
- R. Systyla.* (Wood.) Close styled Dog Rose.
 † Horfield.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Bishport Wood.—*Mr. A. Prichard.*
- R. arvensis.* (Linn.) White trailing Dog Rose.
 * Stockwood, S. † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

CRATÆGUS.

C. Oxycantha. (Linn.) Hawthorn. White thorn.

* Leigh Woods, S. * Durdham Down, G., and nearly every where common.

PYRUS.

P. communis. (Linn.) Wild Pear tree.

|| About Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

P. malus. (Linn.) Crab Apple.

* Leigh Woods, S. * Stoke Bishop, G. † Horfield.
—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

P. torminalis. (Linn.) Wild Service tree.

* Conham, G. † St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

P. Aria. (Sm.) White Beam tree.

* Leigh Woods, S. St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Nightingale Valley, Leigh Woods, S.—*Miss Atwood.* || Rocks. Gloucestershire side of Avon.—*Miss Atwood.*

——— β. pinnatifida. (Ehrh.)

* Leigh Woods, S., frequent.

——— γ. intermedia. (Ehrh.)

* Leigh Woods, S., growing with P. Aria, on the summit of Nightingale Valley.—*Miss Atwood.*

P. Aucuparia. (Gaert.) Mountain Ash.

* Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

ONAGRACEÆ.

EPILOBIUM.

E. Angustifolium. (Linn.) Rose-bay Willow-herb.

* Stapleton, G. Brislington, S.

E. hirsutum. (Linn.) Great Hairy Willow-herb.

* Stapleton, the Frome River, G. * Sea Mills, G.
* Bishport, S. * Long Ashton.

E. Parviflorum. (Schreb.) Small flowered Willow-herb.

Stapleton, G. Baptist Mills.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

E. Montanum. (Linn.) Broad smooth-leaved Willow-herb.

* Stapleton, G. * Brislington, S. * Leigh Woods, S.

E. lanecolatum. (S. & M.) Narrow smooth-leaved Willow-herb.

* Stapleton. Rocks near Frome Glen, G.

This plant was first described as growing near Bristol by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

E. roseum. (Schreb.) Pale smooth-leaved Willow-herb.

† St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*—
* Frome Glen, G. * Conham, G. * Crew's Hole, G.
† Stoke Bishop, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Han-
ham, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † New Cut.—*Miss Atwood.*

E. tetragonum. (Linn.) Square stalked Willow-herb.

* Baptist Mills, G. * Leigh Woods, S. † Horfield
and Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Foot of
St. Vincent's Rock.—*Miss Atwood.*

CIRCÆA.

C. lutetiana. (Linn.) Enchanter's Nightshade.

Common in shady woods and hedges.

HALORAGIACEÆ.

MYRIOPHYLLUM.

M. verticillatum. Whorled Water Millfoil.

* Shirehampton, G.

M. spicatum. Spiked Water Milfoil.

† Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

CALLITRICHE.

- C. verna.* (Linn.) Vernal Water Starwort.
 * Stapleton, G. * Westbury, G. * Bishport, S.
 † Ashton Manor Woods.—*Miss Atwood.*
- C. autumnalis.* (Linn.) Autumnal Water Starwort.
 * Baptist Mills, G.

CERATOPHYLLUM.

- C. demersum.* (Linn.) Common Hornwort.
 Ditches about Bristol.

LYTHRACEÆ.

LYTHRUM.

- L. salicaria.* (Linn.) Spiked Purple Loose-strife.
 * Stapleton, G., plentifully. * Baptist Mills, G.

CUCURBITACEÆ.

BRYONIA.

- B. dioica.* (Linn.) Red-berried Bryony.
 Frequent in the hedges throughout the district.

PORTULACACEÆ.

MONTIA.

- M. fontana.* (Linn.) Water Chickweed.
 || Stapleton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Brandon Hill
 —*Mr. T. T. Flower.*

PARONYCHIACEÆ.

SPERGULA.

- S. arvensis.* (Linn.) Corn Spurrey.
 Corn fields. * Stapleton, G. * Horfield, G. Bedminster, S. † Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

SCLERANTHUS.

- S. annuus.* (Linn.) Annual Knawel.
 † Brandon Hill.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* And not uncommon on dry sandy ground.

GROSSULARIACEÆ.

RIBES.

- R. nigrum.* (Linn.) Black Currant.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Westbury Coomb, G. Naturalized.
- R. Grossularia.* (Linn.) Gooseberry.
 Occasionally naturalized in the hedges. * Coombe Lane, G. * Crew's Hole, G.

CRASSULACEÆ.

SEDUM.

- S. Telephium.* (Linn.) Orpine Live Long.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. || Conham Woods, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- *β. purpureum.* (Tausch.)
 || Near Clifton Zigzag.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- S. dasyphyllum.* (Linn.) Thick Leaved White Stone crop.
 * Wall of Clifton Hill, G. * Wall beyond National School, Bedminster, S.

- S. album.* (Linn.) White Stone crop.
 || Penpole Point.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, and Rev. Mr. Thompson.* * Walls at Frenchay abundantly.
- S. acre.* (Linn.) Wall Pepper. Biting Stone crop.
 Common nearly everywhere about Bristol.
- S. reflexum.* (Linn.) Crooked Yellow Stone crop.
 * On a wall at Sea Mills, G. || Stoke.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- S. rupestre.* (Linn.) St. Vincent's Rock Stone crop.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, near Giant's Hole.

SEMPERVIVUM.

- S. tectorum.* (Linn.) House leek.
 Occasionally naturalized on roofs of cottages.

COTYLEDON.

- C. Umbilicus.* (Linn.) Common Navelwort.
 Frequent on walls, especially about * Stapleton, G., and * Leigh, S.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

SAXIFRAGA.

- S. tridactylites.* (Linn.) Three-fingered Jack. Rue-leaved Saxifrage.
 Dry stony places, and on the tops of walls. Frequent.

CHRYOSPLENIUM.

- C. oppositifolium.* (Linn.) Opposite leaved Golden Saxifrage.
 Not uncommon in moist shady places. * Stapleton, G. * Stoke-lane, Westbury, G. Field near Redland Common, G. * Ashton Fields, S.
- C. alternifolium.* (Linn.) Alternate leaved Golden Saxifrage.
 || Near a small stream in a field left side of the river going from Bristol to Pill, about two miles and a half from Rownham Ferry, S.—*Dr. Rogers, Mr. H. O. Stephens' List.*

ARALIACEÆ.

ADOXA.

A. moschatellina. (Linn.) Tuberous Moschatel.

* Gallows-acre Lane, Clifton, G. * Lane leading to Pitch and Pay Farm, Stoke Bishop, G., and not unfrequent in hedge banks. || Banks of Avon.—*Miss Atwood.* * Brislington, S.

Hedera Helix. (Linn.) Common Ivy.

Common in hedges, on trunks of trees, and old walls.

CORNACEÆ.

CORNUS.

C. Sanguinea. (Linn.) Wild Cornel, Dogwood.

Frequent in the woods. * Leigh Woods, S. * Bishport Wood, S. * Cook's-folly Woods, G.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

SANICULA.

S. europæa. (Linn.) Wood Sanicle.

Frequent in shady places. * Leigh Woods, S. * Cook's-folly Woods, G. * Frequent about Westbury, G., and Bishport, S.

CONIUM.

C. macculatum. (Linn.) Hemlock.

* Banks of Avon near Sea Mills, G. * St. Anne's Wood, S. * Bishport, S., and not unfrequent throughout the district.

SMYRNIUM.

S. Olusatrum. (Linn.) Alexanders.

* Plentifully on St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and on the river side

APIUM.

A. graveolens. (Linn.) Smallage, Wild Celery.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Rownham, on the banks of the Avon, S.

PETROSELINUM.

P. sativum. (Hoffm.) Culinary Parsley.

* St Vincent's Rocks, G. Not truly wild.

P. segetum. (Koch.) Corn Hornwort.

† Sea Mills.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Coombe Lane, Westbury.—*Mr. A. Prichard.* || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Stapleton.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

TRINIA.

T. vulgaris. (D. C.) Dwarf Burnet Saxifrage.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G, * Steep banks of gully near the sea wall, G.

HELOSCIADIUM.

H. nodiflorum. (Koch.) Procumbent Water-Parsnip.

* Stapleton, G. * Stoke Gifford, G. * Ditches about Ashton, S. † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Bedminster Meads, S.

β. repens. (Koch.) Creeping Water-Parsnip.

* Between Bishport and Dundry, S. † Pool, Leigh Woods, S.—*Dr. Rogers.*

SISON.

S. Amomum. (Linn.) Bastard Stone Parsley.

|| Pathway in Ashton Fields, S.—*Miss Atwood.* † Coombe Lane, Westbury, G.—*Mr. A. Prichard.* * New Cut, S.—*Miss Atwood.*

ÆGOPODIUM.

Æ. Podagraria. (Linn.) Common Goat Weed, *Herbe. Gerarde.*

* Stapleton, G. * Bedminster, S., and common throughout the district.

BUNIU.

B. flexuosum. (With.) Earth Nut.

* Stapleton, G. * Durdham Down, G. * Bishport, S.
* Dundry, S.

PIMPINELLA.

P. Saxifraga. (Linn.) Common Burnet Saxifrage.

Frequent in meadows and pastures.

SIUM.

S. angustifolium. (Linn.) Narrow leaved Water Parsnip.

† Baptist Mills, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Bedminster, S.

BUPLEURUM.

B. tenuissimum. (Linn.) Slender Hare's Ear.

* Banks of Avon, near Sea Mills, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

B. rotundifolium. (Linn.) Thorow-flax Hare's Ear.

|| Glen between Leigh Woods and Ham Green, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

ŒNANTHE.

Œ. fistulosa. (Linn.) Common Dropwort.

* Bedminster Meads, S. Filton Meads, G. || Ditches below Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

Œ. pimpinelloides. (Linn.) Parsley Water Dropwort.

|| River side under Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Bishport.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

Œ. Lachenalii. (Gmel.) Parsley Water Dropwort.

† Side of Avon, opposite Black Rock.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

O. crocata. (Linn.) Hemlock Water Dropwort.

* Ditches about Ashton and Belmont, S. || Ditch near Ashton Cottage, S.—*Miss M. Atwood.* || Frenchay, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

ÆTHUSA.

Æ. cynapium. (Linn.) Fool's Parsley.

* Corn-fields at Horfield, G., and Filton, G. Frequent in cultivated places.

FCENICULUM.

F. vulgare. (Gært.) Common Fennel *Meum feniculum* (Sm.)

* St. Vincent's Rocks, and plantations underneath, G., plentifully. * Gloucestershire side of river Avon.

SILAUS.

S. pratensis. (Bess.) Meadow Pepper Saxifrage.

† Horfield, G.—*Mr G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Filton Meads, G.

ANGELICA.

A. sylvestris. (Linn.) Wild Angelica.

* Leigh Woods, first valley from Rownham, S.
* Horfield, and Filton, G.

PASTINACA.

P. sativa. (Linn.) Wild Parsnep.

† Filton Meadows, G.—*Mr. A. Prichard.* * Henbury, G., and * Shirehampton, G.

HERACLEUM.

H. Sphondylium. (Linn.) Cow Parsnep.

Very common in meadows and hedgebanks.

DAUCUS.

D. Carota. (Linn.) Wild Carrot.

Common in dry situations and road sides.

TORILIS.

- T. Anthriscus.* (Gært.) Upright Hedge Parsley.
Hedges frequent. * New Cut, S.
- T. infesta.* (Spr.) Spreading Hedge Parsley.
* Corn-fields about Horfield, G.
- T. nodosa.* (Gært.) Knotted Hedge Parsley.
Not uncommon under walls, &c. * Rownham Hill, S.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Brandon Hill, G.

SCANDIX.

- S. Pecten.* (Linn.) Shepherd's Needle.
Corn-fields frequent. * Redland, G. Horfield, G.

ANTHRISCUS.

- A. vulgaris.* (Pers.) Common Beaked Parsley.
† St. Philip's Marsh.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- A. sylvestris* (Hoffm.) Wild-beaked Parsley. *Chærophyllum.* (Sm.)
Hedges and thickets.

CHÆROPHYLLUM.

- C. temulentum.* (Linn.) Rough Chervil.
* Bedminster, S. * Kingswood, G. † Bedminster,
S., and † Ashton, S.—*Mr. A. Prichard.*

LORANTHACEÆ.

VISCUM.

- V. album.* (Linn.) Mistletoe.
* On *Pyrus Malus*, Ashton, Bedminster, and frequently in the Somersetshire side of the district. On *Cratægus Oxycanthe*. * Leigh Woods, S. * On *Pyrus Aria*. Leigh Woods, S. || On *Acer Campestre*. Stoke Park, Stapleton, G.—“*Bot. Guide.*”

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

SAMBUCUS.

- S. nigra.* (Linn.) Common Elder.
Hedges, frequent.
- S. Ebulus.* (Linn.) Dwarf Elder.
* Netham, G., near Crew's Hole. || Hedges and orchards about Chew Magna, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
† Troopers' Hill, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

VIBURNUM.

- V. Opulus.* (Linn.) Guelder Rose.
* Westbury, G., and Shirehampton, G.
- V. Lantana.* (Linn.) Wayfaring tree.
* Leigh Woods, S. Bishport Wood, S. * Cook's Folly Woods, G.

LONICERA.

- L. Periclymenum.* (Linn.) Common Honeysuckle.
* Leigh Woods, S. Ashton, and Flax Bourton, S.
* Shirehampton, G.

RUBIACEÆ.

RUBIA.

- R. peregrina.* (Linn.) Madder.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Foot of Great Quarry, G. || Blaize Castle.—*Miss Powell.*

GALIUM.

- G. verum.* (Linn.) Yellow Bedstraw.
* Clifton Downs, G. * Leigh Woods, S. * Bishport, S., and not uncommon in the district.
- G. cruciatum.* (With.) Cross-wort Bedstraw, Mugwort.
* Leigh Wood side of River, S. * Sea Mills, G.
|| Hedge banks about Horfield.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

- G. palustre.* (Linn.) White Water Bedstraw.
 * Frome Glen.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- β. *Witheringii.* (Linn.) Rough Heath Bedstraw.
 * Filton Meads, G.
- G. uliginosum.* (Sm.) Rough Marsh Bedstraw.
 † Coombe Valley.—*Mr. A. Prichard.*
- G. Saxatile.* (Linn.) Smooth Heath Bedstraw.
 * Clifton and Durdham Downs, G. * Stapleton, G.
- G. Mollugo.* (Linn.) Great Hedge Bedstraw.
 * Clifton Down, G. * Compton, G. * Kingswood, G.
 Brandon, Hill, G.
- G. tricornis.* (With.) Three flowered goose grass.
 || Corn fields, Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
 † Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. T. B. Flower.—Bot. Guide.*
- G. Aparine.* (Linn.) Goose Grass, Cleavers, Clyder.
 Very common in hedges and thickets.

SHERARDIA.

- S. arvensis.* (Linn.) Blue Sherardia.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Leigh Down, G., and on
 dry and gravelly localities. || St. Vincent's Rocks.—
Mr. H. O. Stephens.

ASPERULA.

- A. odorata.* (Linn.) Sweet Woodroffe.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Bishport Wood, S. † Cook's
 Folly Wood, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

VALERIANACEÆ.

CENTRANTHUS.

- C. ruber.* (D. C.) Red Valerian.
 Frequent on walls about Clifton and Bristol, but
 most likely an escape from gardens. * Stapleton, G.

VALERIANA.

- V. dioica. (Linn.) Small Marsh Valerian.
 * Boiling Well, G. * Bedminster Meads, S. * Leigh Woods, S.
- V. officinalis. (Linn.) Great Wild Valerian.
 * Leigh Woods, near the Pools, S. * Lock's Mills. Bedminster, S. * Baptist Mills, G.

FEDIA.

- F. olitoria. (Vahl.) Common Corn Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce.
 * Stapleton, G. * Netham, G. † Frome Glen.—
Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.
- F. dentata. (Bieb.) Toothed Lamb's lettuce.
 * Banks of Avon, S., below Rownham. * Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Netham, G.

DIPSACEÆ.

DIPSACUS.

- D. sylvestris. (Linn.) Wild Teasle.
 * Hedges about Horfield, G. * Bishport, S. || Shady lanes about Stockwood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- D. pilosus. (Linn.) Small Teasle.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * River Frome, near Stapleton Bridge.—*Botanist's Guide.* || Henbury Coombe.—*Miss Powell.* || Ashton, S.—*Miss M. Atwood.*

SCABIOSA.

- S. succisa. (Linn.) Devil's bit Scabious.
 || Plentifully near the Keeper's Lodge, Leigh Woods, S.—*Dr. Rogers.* * Horfield, G.
- S. columbaria. (Linn.) Small Scabious.
 * Leigh Woods, on rocky places, S. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.

KNAUTIA.

- K. Arvensis. (Coult.) Field Scabious. *Scabiosa* (Sm.)
Plentiful in dry places and corn-fields.

COMPOSITÆ.

TRAGOPOGON.

- T. pratensis. (Linn.) Yellow Goat's beard.
* Baptist Mills, G., and not unfrequent in dry waste places. † Shirehampton.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- T. porrifolius. (Linn.) Purple Goat's Beard.
‡ This rare plant was once found by Mr. Sowerby in a meadow below Cook's Folly, G., but the habitat is now lost.

HELMINTHIA.

- H. echioides. (Gært.) Bristly Ox-Tongue. *Picris*. (Sm.)
† About Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Coaly Lane, Ashton, S.—*Mr. A. Prichard.*

PICRIS.

- P. hieracioides. (Linn.) Hawkweed Ox-tongue.
Frequent on dry banks. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G.

THRINCLIA.

- T. hirta. (Roth.) Deficient Hawkbit. *Apargia* (Sm.)
* Clifton Downs, G.

APARGIA.

- A. hispida. (Willd.) Rough Hawkbit.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, and common on dry stony places.
- A. autumnalis. (Willd.) Autumnal Hawkbit.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G.

HYPOCHLÆRIS.

- H. radicata.* (Linn.) Long rooted Cats ear.
 * Crew's Hole, G., and common throughout the district. * King's Weston, G.

LACTUCA.

- L. virosa.* (Linn.) Strong scented Lettuce.
 * Pathway leading to Giant's Hole, St. Vincent's Rocks, G.
- L. muralis.* (Less.) Ivy leaved Wall Lettuce. *Prenanthes* (Sm.)
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and not uncommon in old walls. || Walls about Ashton Park.—*Miss Atwood.*

SONCHUS.

- S. arvensis.* (Linn.) Corn Sow Thistle.
 Frequent in corn fields.
- S. asper.* (Hoffm.) Rough Sow Thistle.
 On waste ground and rubbish heaps
- S. oleraceus.* (Linn.) Common Sow Thistle.
 Common everywhere on waste ground.
- S. palustris.* (Linn.) Tall Marsh Sow Thistle.
 ¶ Banks of Avon, at Crew's Hole, G., and Conham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens' list.*

CREPIS.

- C. virens.* (Linn.) Smooth Hawk's-beard. *C. tectorum* (Sm.)
 * Waste ground. Walls and roofs nearly everywhere.

HIERACIUM.

- H. pilosella.* (Linn.) Common Mouse-ear Hawkweed.
 * Frequent on dry places and old walls.
- H. murorum.* (Linn.) Broad-leaved Wall Hawkweed.
 ¶ St. Vincent's Rocks.

H. Sylvaticum. (Sm.) Wood Hawkweed. *H. Vulgatum* (Fries.)

H. Nemorosum (Bab.)

* Glen Frome and, † Nightingale Valley. Leigh Wood,—*Miss Atwood*. † About Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Miss Atwood*.

————— Stained-leaved Hawkweed. β . (*Hook.*)

Macculatum (Sm.)

† St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Miss Atwood*. † * Wall leading to Belle Vue, Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood*.

Mr. Syme, of the London Botanical Society, confirmed Miss Atwood's specimens of *H. Sylvaticum* on St. Vincent's Rocks and Leigh Woods, and also *H. Macculatum* on Belle Vue Hill, leading to the Police Station.

H. gothicum. (Fries.)

|| Leigh Woods, S., and St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. Named by *Bot. Soc., Lond.*

H. boreale. (Fries.) Shrubby broad-leaved Hawkweed. *H. subaudum* (Sm.)

† Glen Frome.—*Miss Atwood*. Bank between Crew's Hole, S., and Hanham, G.—*Miss Atwood*.

It is probable that more species of this genus would be found on a more careful examination of the district, especially of the Dundry Oolite.—*Mr. Stephens MSS.*

TARAXACUM.

T. officinale. (Wigg.) Dandelion. *Leontodon taraxacum* (Linn.)

Common everywhere.

LAPSANA.

L. communis. (Linn.) Nipplewort.

* Clifton, G. * Westbury, G. † Frequent about Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.

CHICORIUM.

C. Intybus. (Linn.) Succory. Chicory.

|| Banks about Keynsham.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

ARCTIUM.

A. lappa. (Linn.) Great Burdock.

Frequent in roadsides and waste places.

SERRATULA.

- S. tinctoria.* (Linn.) Common Saw-wort.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. † Clifton Down.—*Miss Atwood.* || Crew's Hole.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

CARDUUS.

- C. nutans.* (Linn.) Musk Thistle.
 * Frequent on Durdham Down, G., and about Clifton, G.
- C. Acanthoides.* (Linn.) Watted Thistle.
 † Crew's Hole.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. tenuiflorus.* (Curt.) Slender-flowered Thistle.
 † Lamplighters.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. Lanceolatus.* (Linn.) Spear Plume-Thistle. *Cnicus (Sm.)*
 Common by road sides.
- C. eriophorus.* (Linn.) Woolly-headed-Plume-Thistle. *Cnicus (Sm.)*
 Meadows about Bristol.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Stockwood, S., *Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. palustris.* (Linn.) Marsh Plume-Thistle. *Cnicus (Sm.)*
 † Crew's Hole.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. arvensis.* (Curt.) Creeping Plume-Thistle. *Cnicus (Sm.)*
 † * Durdham Down.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. pratensis.* (Huds.) Meadow Plume-Thistle. *Cnicus (Sm.)*
 * Filton Meads, G., plentifully.
- C. acaulis.* (Linn.) Dwarf Plume-Thistle.
 * Frequent on Durdham Down, G., and table lands about Bristol.
- β. *Gibsonii.* (Gibs.)
 Stem branched with a longer stalk and bearing two or more heads of flowers.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Miss Atwood.* * New Cut, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

Mr. Syme, London Botanical Society, considers the plants of the long stalked many headed, *C. acaulis*, of Durdham Down and the New Cut, to be either *Var. Gibsonii* aut *dubius*, the leaves of *C. Gibsonii* being more like *C. arvensis*.

CARLINA.

- C. vulgaris.* (Linn.) Common Carline-Thistle.
 † Durdham Down, G. † Leigh Down.—*Miss Atwood.*

CENTAUREA.

- C. nigrescens.* (Willd.)? Decumbent Black Knapweed.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Bishport. S.
- C. nigra.* (Linn.) Black Knapweed.
 * Durdham Down, G. St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and frequent throughout the district.
- C. Cyanus.* (Linn.) Corn Blue bottle.
 * Horfield, G. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G.
- C. Scabiosa.* (Linn.) Greater Knapweed.
 * Leigh Woods, S. St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Durdham Down, G. Westbury, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*, and frequent in dry places.

BIDENS.

- B. cernua.* (Linn.) Nodding Ben Marigold.
 || Stapleton Mills, G., and || Hanham, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
- B. tripartita.* (Linn.) Trifid Ben Marigold.
 || Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* Stapleton Mills, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

EUPATORIUM.

- E. Cannabinum.* (Linn.) Common Hemp Agrimony.
 * Frome Glen, G. * Filton Meads, G. * Leigh Woods, S., in moist places, and frequent throughout the district.

TANACETUM.

- T. vulgare.* (Linn.) Common Tansy.
 Frequent * Fields above Leigh Woods, S. * Banks of Avon, Gloucestershire side. * Crew's Hole, G.

ARTEMISIA.

- A. maritima. (Linn.) Drooping sea wormwood.
 * Shirehampton Marshes, G. * Banks of Avon,
 both sides. * Ashton Marshes, S.
- β. gallica. (Willd.) with denser racemes and erect
 heads.
 * Shirehampton Marshes, G.
- A. vulgaris. (Linn.) Mugwort.
 * Frequent in lanes and waste places.

GNAPHALIUM.

- G. uliginosum. (Linn.) Marsh Cudweed.
 Shirehampton Marshes, G.

FILAGO.

- F. germanica. (Linn.) Common Cudweed.
 * Durdham Down, near Zoological Gardens. * Fields
 leading to Penpole, G.
- F. minima. (Fries.) Least Cudweed.
 † Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

PETASITES.

- P. vulgaris. (Desf.) Butter Burr.
 * Bishport wood, on the borders of a stream.
 plentifully, S. * Avon near Conham, G.

TUSSILAGO.

- T. farfara. (Linn.) Coltsfoot.
 Everywhere common by roadsides and on waste
 ground.

ERIGERON.

- E. acris.* (Linn.) Blue-fleabane.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Leigh Woods, S. * Walls
 about Leigh Camp, S., of very fine growth.
- E. canadensis.* (Linn.) Canadian Blue flea-bane.
 || St. Vincent's Rocks, G. *Withering.*—(*Sm. Eng. Bot.*) || New Cut, G.—*Mr. J. Ellis.* || Crew's Hole,
 G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

ASTER.

- A. Tripolium.* (Linn.) Sea Star wort.
 * Plentifully on the banks of the Avon, and * Ashton
 Marshes, S.

SOLIDAGO.

- S. Virgaurea.* (Linn.) Golden Rod.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Leigh Woods, S.

SENECIO.

- S. vulgaris.* (Linn.) Common Groundsel.
 Everywhere common.
- S. sylvaticus.* (Linn.) Mountain Groundsel.
 || About Frenchay, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Leigh
 and St. Georges, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Leigh
 Woods, S.
- S. erucæfolius.* (Linn.) (*tenuifolius. Sm.*) Hoary Ragwort.
 * Banks of Avon, G. † Ashton fields, S.—*Miss Atwood.*
- S. Jacobæa.* (Linn.) Common Ragwort.
 Frequent in the district * Bedminster, S. * Crew's
 Hole, G. * Leigh Woods, S.
- S. aquaticus.* (Huds.) Marsh Ragwort.
 * Filton Meads, G.

INULA.

- I. Helenium. (Linn.) Elecampane.
 † Brislington, S. † Dundry, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- I. Conyza. (D. C.) *Conyza squarrosa.* (Sm.) Ploughman's Spikenard.
 † Near Bistol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Leigh Woods above Nightingale Valley, S.—*Miss Atwood.*
 || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* || Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

PULICARIA.

- P. dysenterica. (Gaert.) Common Flea bane.
 Common throughout the district.

BELLIS.

- B. perennis. (Linn.) Common Daisy.
 Everywhere common.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

- C. segetum. (Linn.) Yellow Ox-eye. Corn Marigold.
 * Horfield, G., occasionally in corn-fields. || Shirehampton, G. * Flax Bourton, S.
- C. Leucanthemum. (Linn.) White Ox-eye.
 Frequent in Meadows.

PYRETHRUM.

- P. Parthenium. (Sm.) Common Fever few.
 Very common on rubbish heaps and old walls.
 * Bedminster, S. Stapleton, G.
- P. inodorum. (Sm.) Corn Fever few.
 * Horfield, G. Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

MATRICARIA.

- M. Chamomilla. (Linn.) Wild Chamomile.
 Cultivated fields. * Bedminster, S. * Fishponds, G. Rubbish heaps frequent.

ANTHEMIS.

- A. Nobilis. (Linn.) Sweet Chamomile.
Occasionally on waste places, probably a garden outcast.
- A. arvensis. (Linn.) Corn Chamomile.
Not uncommon in corn fields and dry gravelly places.
- A. Cotula. (Linn.) Stinking Chamomile.
|| Rubbish heaps and waste land, Leigh Down, S.—*Mr. Etheridge.*

ACHILLEA.

- A. Ptarmica. (Linn.) Sneeze-wort Yarrow. Goose-tongue.
* Filton Meads, G. † Between Horfield and Filton.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Bedminster, sparingly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*—St James' Churchyard.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- A. Millefolium. (Linn.) Common Yarrow. Millfoil.
* Durdham Down, G * Leigh Down, S., and frequent throughout the district.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

CAMPANULA.

- C. rotundifolia. (Linn.) Round-leaved Bell-flower.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.
* Bedminster, S. * Brislington, S.
- C. patula. (Linn.) Spreading Bell-flower.
* Wood on the Downend side of Glen Frome, G.
† Oldbury Court Woods, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. Trachelium. (Linn.) Nettle leaved Bell flower.
* Hedges about Flax Bourton, and Failand, S.
|| Banks of Avon, under Leigh Woods.—*Dr. Rogers.*
- C. latifolia. (Linn.) Broad leaved Bell flower.
† Glen Frome, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

†
SPECULARIA.

- S. hybrida.* (D. C.) *Campanula (Sm.)* Corn Bell-flower.
 || Lawrence Weston, G.—*Miss Powell.*

ERICACEÆ.

ERICA.

- E. Tetralix.* (Linn.) Cross-leaved Heath.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Leigh Woods, S. * Staple-
 ton, G.
- E. cinerea.* (Linn.) Fine leaved Heath.
 * Durdham Down, G. † Stapleton, G. * Leigh, S.,
 and frequent throughout the district.

CALLUNA.

- C. vulgaris.* (Salisb.) Common Ling.
 * Troopers' Hill, G. * Banks of Avon, under Leigh
 Woods, S. * Conham, G. * About Keynsham, S.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

MONOTROPA.

- M. Hypopitys.* (Linn.) Yellow Birds-nest.
 || Leigh Woods, S.—*Bot. Guide.*—*Dr. Dyer.* † *Mr. H.*
O. Stephens.

VACCINIUM.

- V. Vitis-Idea.* (Linn.) Red Whortle-berry.
 ¶ Leigh Woods, S.—*Bot. Guide.*
- V. Myrtillus.* (Linn.) Bilberry.
 † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Old-
 bury Court Woods, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

ILICACEÆ.

ILEX.

- I. Aquifolium.* (Linn.) Common Holly.
 Frequent in hedges and copses.

JASMINACEÆ.

LIGUSTRUM.

- L. vulgare.* (Linn.) Common Privet.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Filton Meads, G.
 * Leigh Woods, S.

FRAXINUS.

- F. Excelsior.* (Linn.) Common Ash.
 * Leigh Woods, S., and frequent in the district.

APOCYNACEÆ

VINCA.

- V. minor.* (Linn.) Lesser Periwinkle.
 * Horfield, G. * Bishport, S. † Stockwood.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- V. major.* (Linn.) Greater Periwinkle.
 * Horfield, G. * Bishport, S.
In both these places the two species grow together, and are probably garden outcasts.

GENTIANACEÆ.

GENTIANA.

- G. Amarella.* (Linn.) Autumnal Gentian.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Rocky banks of Avon,
 G. and S. * Durdham Down, G. * Bur Down, G.
- G. campestris.* (Linn.)
 || Pastures, Clifton.—*Miss Atwood.*

ERYTHRÆA.

- E. Centaurium.* (Pers.) Common Centaury.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.
 * Trooper's Hill, G. * Leigh Down, S.

CHLORA.

- C. perfoliata.* (Linn.) Perfoliate Yellow-wort.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Leigh Woods, S. * Con-
 ham and Hanham, G.

MENYANTHES.

M. trifoliata (Linn.) Buckbean.

* Leigh Woods, S., near Keeper's Lodge.—*Miss Atwood*,
Mr. T. B. Flower.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

CONVOLVULUS.

C. arvensis. (Linn.) Small Bindweed.

On the road-sides, common.

C. Sepium. (Linn.) Great Bindweed.

Common in the hedges.

CUSCUTA.

C. Epithymum. (Sm.) Lesser Dodder.

|| Occasionally on Flax at Keynsham, S.—*Mr. T. B.*
Flower.

SOLANACEÆ.

HYOSCYAMUS.

H. niger. (Linn.) Common Henbane.

* Shirehampton, G., 1849. * Lock's Mills, S., 1850.
Some seasons in the railway cuttings, but its habitat in this district
can never be depended on.

SOLANUM.

S. nigrum. (Linn.) Black Nightshade.

* Knowle, S. * Stapleton, G. * Netham, G.

S. Dulcamara. (Linn.) Wood Nightshade-Bitter-sweet.

Frequent in the hedges.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM.

V. Thapsus (Linn.) Great Mullein.

* Cook's Folly Woods, G. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G.
* Stapleton, G. * Brislington, S.

- V. nigrum.* (Linn.) Black Mullein.
 * Quarry on Aust Road. Durdham Down, G., 1849.
 * Stapleton, G.
- V. Blattaria.* (Linn.) Moth Mullein.
 * Bishport Woods, S.—*Mr. J. Ellis.*
 Probably an escape from gardens.

VERONICA.

- V. spicata.* (Linn.) Spiked Speedwell.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. † *Miss Atwood.* † *Mr. A. Prichard.* ‖ *Bot. Guide.* ‖ *Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- V. spicata. β. hybrida.* (Linn.) Welsh Speedwell.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. ‖ *Mr. T. B. Flower,* growing with "*spicata.*" † *Miss Atwood.* ‖ *Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- The existence of both these species on St. Vincent's Rocks, has been much doubted. Mr. Babington considers them the same, and Mr. Watson, in his *Cybele*, vol. ii., observes, "On the western side of England it is usually or always found in the larger form of *V. hybrida*; occurring on St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol, a habitat which causes it to be referred to two counties, Somerset and Gloucester." (It cannot be referred to Somerset, the whole of St. Vincent's Rocks being in the county of Gloucester.) Miss Atwood and Mr. Prichard, both local botanists, consider plants answering the descriptions of both, to be found on these rocks, with which opinion I must myself concur, though Mr. Flower refers all the specimens to "*V. hybrida.*"
- V. arvensis.* (Linn.) Wall Speedwell.
 * Durdham Down, G. Common on dry places.
- V. serpyllifolia.* (Linn.) Smooth Speedwell.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Stapleton, G. * Bedminster, S.
- V. triphyllos.* (Linn.) Blunt-fingered Speedwell.
 ¶ By the sides of footpaths about Stapleton Mill.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens's List.*
- V. Anagallis.* (Linn.) Water Speedwell.
 Common in brooks and ditches growing with *V. Beccabunga.*
- V. Beccabunga.* (Linn.) Brooklime.
 * Bedminster, S. * Westbury Coombe, G. * Frome Glen, G., and frequent in brooks and ditches.

- V. *officinalis*. (Linn.) Common Speedwell.
 * Roadside under St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Clifton
 side of Durdham Down, over the great quarry, G.
- V. ——— *β. hirsuta*. (Hopk.) Little hairy Speedwell.
 Occasionally found with the former.
- V. *Montana*. (Linn.) Mountain Germander Speedwell.
 * Stapleton lane leading to Frome Glen, G. * Stock-
 wood lane, S. || Blaise Castle, G.—*Miss Powell*. || St.
 Anne's Wood.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.
- V. *Chamaedrys*. (Linn.) Germander Speedwell.
 Common in every hedge.
- V. *hederifolia*. (Linn.) Ivy leaved Speedwell.
 Frequent on walls and in dry places.
- V. *agrestis*. (Linn.) Green procumbent field Speedwell.
 Frequent in corn-fields.
- V. *polita*. (Fries.) Grey procumbent field Speedwell.
 || "Near Bristol."—*Worsley Cat. Bot. Guide*. † Corn-
 fields.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- V. *Buxbaumii*. Buxbaums Speedwell.
 || Sparingly in cultivated places about Bristol.—*Mr.*
T. B. Flower. † Lamplighters, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
 Eastwood, near Brislington, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
 Probably introduced with foreign seed.

BARTSIA.

- B. *Odontites*. (Huds.) Red Bartsia.
 * Brislington, S. * Leigh Down, S. † Clifton, G.
 —*Miss Atwood*.

EUPHRASIA.

- E. *officinalis*. (Linn.) Common Eye-bright.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Clifton Down, G. Leigh
 Down, S.

. RHINANTHUS.

R. Crista-galli. (Linn.) Common Yellow Rattle.

* Side of gully, near Sea Wall, Clifton, G. * Cherry Orchard, Westbury, G. * Fields near Bishport, S. * Filton Meads, G. * Bedminster Meads, S.

MELAMPYRUM.

M. pratense. (Linn.) Common Yellow Cow-wheat.

* Crew's Hole, G. * St. Anne's Wood, S. * Sides of River, G. * Brislington, L. || Clifton turnpike.—*Miss Atwood.*

PEDICULARIS.

P. palustris. (Linn.) Tall Red Rattle.

Filton Meads, G.

P. sylvatica. (Linn.) Dwarf Red Rattle.

* Clifton Down. Green Valley, G. * Cherry Orchard, G. * Bishport, S.

SCROPHULARIA.

S. nodosa. (Linn.) Knotty-rooted Figwort.

* Leigh Woods, 1st valley, S. * Lock's Mills. Bedminster, S. * Stapleton, G. * Brislington, S.

S. aquatica. (Linn.) Water Figwort.

* Coombe Glen, Westbury, G. * Frome Glen, G. * Ashton, S. * Moist places, Leigh Woods, S.

DIGITALIS.

D. purpurea. (Linn.) Fox-glove.

* Brislington abundantly over the railway tunnel, S. * St. Anne's Wood, S. * Cherry Orchard, Westbury, G. * Leigh Woods, S. Tump of fir trees behind Sir Upton Smith's.—*Mr. Etheridge.*

ANTIRRHINUM.

A. majus. (Linn.) Great Snapdragon.

* Naturalized on St. Vincent's Rocks, G. On walls about Westbury and Stapleton, but not truly wild.

MENTHA.

- M. rotundifolia*. (Linn.) Round leaved Mint.
 || Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. Etheridge*.
- M. aquatica*. (Linn.) Hairy Water Mint.
 || Ditches between Horfield and Westbury.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- M. sativa*. (Linn.) Green Mint.
 ————— β *rubra*. (Sm.)
 * Bedminster, S. * Horfield, G.
- γ *gentilis*. (Sm.)
 † Lane under Dundry, towards Bishport, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*, || Banks of Frome, near the second bridge, Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- δ *acutifolia*. (Sm.)
 || Henbury, G.—*Miss Atwood*.
- M. arvensis*. (Linn.) Corn Mint.
 * Horfield, G. * Stapleton, G.

THYMUS.

- T. Serpyllum*. (Linn.) Wild Thyme.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. Durdham Down, G., and frequent in pastures.
 Mr. H. O. Stephens thinks the *T. Chamaedrys* of the German botanists will be found in the district on closer inspection.

ORIGANUM.

- O. vulgare*. (Linn.) Common Marjoram.
 Frequent in the hedges.

CALAMINTHA.

- C. Acinos*. (Clairv.) Common Basil Thyme.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G., and on stony places.

- C. Nepeta.* (Clairv.) Lesser Calamint.
 † Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood.* Redland.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. officinalis.* (Mœench.) Common Calamint. *Thymus Calamintha* (Sm.)
 || Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. Clinopodium.* (Spen.) Wild Basil. *Clinopodium vulgare* (Sm.)
 || Hedges about Ashley, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
 † Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

TEUCRIUM.

- T. scorodonium.* (Linn.) Wood Sage.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Henbury, G. * Frome
 Glen. * Fishponds, G.

AJUGA.

- A. reptans.* (Linn.) Common Bugle.
 In meadows and pastures frequent.

BALLOTA.

- B. nigra.* (Linn.) Black Horehound. *B. foetida* (Lam.)
 * Durdham Down, G. Stapleton, G., and frequent
 in waste places.
- *β. borealis.* (Fries.)
 || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. Borrer* (*Bab. pp.* 353.)
 || Near the Zigzag, Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood.*

LEONURUS.

- L. Cardiaca.* (Linn.) Mother wort.
 ¶ Crew's Hole, G.—*Worsley Cat. Bot. Guide.* ¶ Near
 the Hotwells.—*Winch. Add. Bot. Guide.*
 These stations have not been confirmed by other botanists. Mr. H.
 O. Stephens states it formerly grew on the sea banks, Shirehampton, G.

LAMIUM.

- L. Galeobdalon. (Crantz.) Weasel snout. Yellow Arch-angel.
Galeobdalon Luteum (Sm.)
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Cook's Folly Woods, G., and
 frequent in shady places.
- L. album. (Linn.) White Dead nettle.
 Waste ground and hedges common.
- L. macculatum. (Linn.) Spotted Dead Nettle.
 ————— β . lævigatum.
 * Lane near Redland Court, G. * Near the Zoological
 Gardens, Clifton, G. * Near Dr. Fox's Asylum,
 Brislington, S.
- L. amplexicaule. (Linn.) Henbit Dead nettle.
 * Trooper's Hill, G. || Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O.*
Stephens. || Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- L. purpureum. (Linn.) Red Dead nettle.
 Frequent on waste ground.
 ————— β . incisum. (Willd.)
 * Netham, G. || Fields about Stapleton.—*Mr. H. O.*
Stephens.

GALEOPSIS.

- G. Ladanum. (Linn.) Red Hemp-nettle.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. † Horfield.—*Mr. G. H.*
K. Thwaites.
- G. tetrahit. Common Hemp-nettle.
 * Horfield, G. || Borders of fields about Ashley.—
Mr. H. O. Stephens.

STACHYS.

- S. Betonica. (Benth.) Wood Betony.
 Frequent in woods and hedges.

- S. palustris.* (Linn.) Marsh Woundwort.
 * Lock's Mills, Bedminster, S. * Frome Glen, G.
 || Crew's Hole, G., and Hanham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- *β. ambigua.* (Sm.)
 || Waste fields near Sea Mills, on the road to Kings-
 weston.—*Miss Atwood.*
- S. sylvatica.* (Linn.) Hedge Woundwort.
 Common in the hedges.
- S. arvensis.* (Linn.) Corn Wound-wort.
 Corn-fields about Stapleton and Horfield.

GLECHOMA.

- G. hederaceæ.* (Linn.) Ground ivy.
 In almost every hedge, and under old walls.

NEPETA.

- N. Cataeisia.* (Linn.) Cat-Mint.
 † Pen Pole.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaite.* † Henbury.—
Mr. H. O. Stephens.

MARRUBIUM.

- M. vulgare.* (Linn.) Common Horehound.
 * Brandon Hill, G. * Durdham Down, G. † Easton,
 G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

PRUNELLA.

- P. vulgaris.* (Linn.) Self-Heal.
 Frequent in meadows and pastures.
β. elatior.
 || Stockwood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

SCUTELLARIA.

- S. galericulata.* Common Skull-cap.
 † Marshy place between Leigh Woods and Ham
 Green, S.—*Miss Atwood.* || Banks of the Frome, G.—
Mr. H. O. Stephens. † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H.*
K. Thwaite.

BORAGINEÆ.

MYOSOTIS.

- M. palustris.* (With.) Great Water Scorpion-grass.
 * Banks of the Frome, Stapleton, G. * Westbury, G.
- M. sylvatica.* (Ehrh.) Upright Wood Scorpion grass.
 Frequent in woods and shady places.
- M. arvensis.* (Hoffm.) Field Scorpion-grass.
 Common in corn-fields.
- M. collina.* (Hoffm.) Early field Scorpion grass.
 || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.* † Cook's Folly, G.—
Miss Atwood. * Rocks, Clifton, G.
- M. versicolor.* (Lehm.) Yellow and Blue Scorpion grass.
 Frequent on walls and dry places. * Stapleton, G.
 * Redland, G. * Bedminster, S.

LITHOSPERMUM.

- L. officinale.* (Linn.) Common Gromwell Grey Millet.
 * Quarries, Leigh Woods, S. * Stapleton, G. † Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* || Rocks about the Clifton Zigzag, G.—*Miss Atwood.*
- L. arvense.* (Linn.) Corn gromwell.
 || Northern slopes of Dundry, S.—*Mr. Etheridge.*

SYMPHYTUM.

- S. officinale.* (Linn.) Common Comfrey.
 * St. Anne's Wood, S. * Leigh Woods, S. * Coombe Green. * Westbury, G. * Lock's Mills, S.
- S. tuberosum.* (Linn.) Tuberous rooted Comfrey.
 || Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens' List.* || Frenchay, G.—*Wors. Cat. Bot. Guide.*

BORAGO.

- B. officinalis.* (Linn.) Borage.
Naturalized at Stapleton, G., and Westbury, G.

LYCOPSIS.

- L. arvensis.* (Linn.) Small Bugloss.
* Stapleton, G. Westbury, G.

ANCHUSA.

- A. sempervirens.* (Linn.) Alkanet.
|| Redland, G., and Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

CYNOGLOSSUM.

- C. officinale.* (Linn.) Hounds tongue.
* Stapleton, G. * Bishport, S. * Brislington, S.

ECHIUM.

- E. vulgare.* (Linn.) Vipers Bugloss.
* Corn-fields about Horfield, G., and Stapleton, G.

PRIMULACEÆ.

PRIMULA.

- P. vulgaris.* (Huds.) Common Primrose.
Frequent in the hedge banks.
β. elatior.
† Keynsham, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- P. veris.* (Linn.) Common Cowslip.
Meadows and pastures.

LYSIMACHIA.

- L. vulgaris.** (Linn.) Great Yellow Loosestrife.
 * Baptist Mills, G. * Bedminster Meads, S. † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.
- L. Nummularia.** (Linn.) Money-wort.
 * Leigh Woods, S. || Stapleton Woods.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.
- L. nemorum.** (Linn.) Wood Loosestrife.
 * Leigh Woods, S., and frequent in shady places.

ANAGALLIS.

- A. arvensis.** (Linn.) Common scarlet Pimpernel.
 Common nearly everywhere.
- β. cœrulea.** (Sm.)
 || Coombe Hill, Westbury, G.—*Miss Powell*. * Cornfields, Horfield, G. || Ashley, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. Knowle, S., on Blue Lias.—*Mr. L. H. Grindon*.

SAMOLUS.

- S. Valerandi.** (Linn.) Water Pimpernel.
 * Brook at Baptist Mills, G. || Hallen, G.—*Miss Powell*. † Banks of Avon, under Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

GLAUX.

- G. maritima.** (Linn.) Salt-wort.
 * Muddy banks of Avon, G. and S.

PLUMBAGINACEÆ.

ARMERIA.

- A. maritima.** (Willd.) Common Thrift.
 * Salt Marshes, Shirehampton, G.

PLANTAGINACEÆ.

PLANTAGO.

- P. major.* (Linn.) Greater Plantain.
Common in meadows.
- P. media.* (Linn.) Hoary Plantain.
In dry pastures.
- P. lanceolata.* (Linn.) Ribwort Plantain.
Everywhere common.
- P. maritima.* (Linn.) Sea Plantain.
* Banks of Avon, G., and * Shirehampton Marshes, G.
- P. Coronopus.* (Linn.) Bucks Horn Plantain.
* Rownham, S. * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIUM.

- C. polyspermum.* (Linn.) Round-leaved Goosefoot.
|| Henbury.—*Miss Powell.*
- *β. acutifolium.* (E. B.)
|| Roman Camp, Leigh Down, S.—*Miss Atwood.*
- C. rubrum.* (Linn.) Red Goosefoot.
Common in waste ground. * Banks of Avon.
- C. murale.* (Linn.) Nettle-leaved Goosefoot.
Waste ground about Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. hybridum.* (Linn.) Maple-leaved Goosefoot.
† Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. album.* (Linn.) White Goosefoot.
Common nearly everywhere.

β. viride.

* Rownham, S. † Stapleton, G.—*Miss Atwood*.

C. Bonus Henricus. (Linn.) Mercury Goosefoot.

Waste ground and by road-sides frequent.

ATRIPLEX.

A. portulacoides. (Linn.) Sea Purslane.

* Shirehampton, G.

A. hastata. (Linn.) Halbert leaved Orache.

† Ashton fields, S.—*Miss Atwood*.

———— a. patula. (E. B.)

* Banks of Avon, G.

A. patula. (Linn.) Spreading Halbert leaved Orache.

Banks of Avon.

BETA.

B. maritima. (Linn.) Sea Beet.

|| Border of a field near the Sea Mills.—*Miss Atwood*.

SCHOBERIA.

S. maritima. (Mey.) Annual Seaside Goosefoot. *Chenopodium* (Sm.)

* Shirehampton Marshes, G.

SALICORNIA.

S. herbacea. (Linn.) Jointed Glasswort.

* Shirehampton Marshes.

POLYGONACEÆ.

POLYGONUM.

P. Bistorta. (Linn.) Snakeweed.

† Near Dundry.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † Brislington, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

- P. amphibium*. (Linn.) Amphibious Persicaria.
* Baptist Mills, G.
- P. Lapathifolium*. (Linn.) Pale flowered Persicaria.
Not uncommon on dung-hills and cultivated ground.
- P. Persicaria*. (Linn.) Spotted Persicaria.
* Baptist Mills, G. Bedminster Meads, S.
- P. Hydropiper*. (Linn.) Biting Persicaria.
* Shirehampton, G. * Lanes about Bedminster, S.,
and * Westbury, G.
- P. aviculare*. (Linn.) Common Knot grass.
A troublesome weed nearly everywhere.
- P. Convolvulus*. (Linn.) Climbing Buck-wheat.
* Conham, G. St. Anne's Wood, S. * Near Sea
Mills, G.
- P. dumetorum*. (Linn.) Climbing Snakeweed.
|| Keynsham, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

RUMEX.

- R. Hydrolapathum*. (Huds.) Great Water Dock.
* Frome Glen, G.
- R. crispus*. (Linn.) Curled Dock.
* Stapleton, G. * Bedminster, S. * Horfield, G.
- R. obtusifolius*. (Linn.) Broad leaved Dock.
Common nearly everywhere.
- R. sanguineus*. (Linn.) Bloody veined Dock.
* Banks of Avon under Leigh Woods, S. || Henbury,
G.—*Miss Powell*.
- R. conglomeratus*. (Mur.) *R. acutus*. (Sm.) Sharp Dock.
* Banks of Avon, S. * Bishport, S. * Stapleton, G.
- R. pulcher*. (Linn.) Fiddle Dock.
|| About Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. * Top
of the Zigzag, Clifton, G. || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell*.
† Brandon Hill, G.—*Miss Atwood*. * Towing-path,
River Avon, G.—*Miss Atwood*.

R. *Acetosa*. (Linn.) Common Sorrel.

In meadows and pastures.

R. *Acetosella*. (Linn.) Sheep's Sorrel.

* Durdham Down, G. * Leigh Down, S. * Bur Down, G.

THYMELÆACEÆ.

DAPHNE.

D. *Laureola*. (Linn.) Spurge Laurel.

* Coombe Glen, Westbury, G. † Stoke Bishop Wood, G.—*Mr. J. Foster*. * Copse, Kingsweston.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.—† Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

EUPHORBIVM.

E. *helioscopia*. (Linn.) Sun Spurge.

Corn-fields, * Stapleton, G. * Westbury, G. * Failand, S.

E. *platyphylla*. (Linn.) Warty Spurge.

* Knowle, S.

E. *exigua*. (Linn.) Dwarf Spurge.

† Near Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. || Corn-fields at Frenchay, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. * Stapleton, G.

E. *Peplus*. (Linn.) Petty Spurge.

Frequent in cultivated ground.

E. *amygdaloides*. (Linn.) Wood Spurge.

* Leigh Woods, S. * Stapleton Wood, G. * Cook's Folly Woods, G. * Bishport, S.

MERCURIALIS.

M. *perennis*. (Linn.) Perennial Mercury.

Common everywhere.

- M. annua.* (Linn.) Annual Mercury.
 * Redland Lane, G. * Westbury, G., and not unfrequent in waste grounds.

URTICACEÆ.

URTICA.

- U. urens.* (Linn.) Small Nettle
 * Bishport, S. * Baptist Mills, G. * Stapleton, G.
U. dioica. (Linn.) Common Stinging Nettle.
 Everywhere common.
U. pilulifera. (Linn.) Roman nettle.
 † Underwalls at Winterbourne.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

PARIETARIA.

- P. officinalis.* (Linn.) Common Wall-pellitory.
 * Westbury, G. * Bedminster, S. * Stapleton Bridge, G.

HUMULUS.

- H. Lupulus.* (Linn.) Common Hop.
 * Stapleton, G. * Flax Bourton, S. Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*, and not unfrequently naturalized in the hedges.

ULMUS.

- U. montana.* Broad leaved Elm.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Stapleton Woods, G.
U. suberosa. (Ebrh.) *β. campestris* (Sm.) Common small leaved Elm.
 Woods and hedges.

AMENTIFERÆ.

QUERCUS.

- Q. Robur. (Linn.) Common British Oak.
 Woods and hedges.
- β. pedunculata. (Willd.)
 Woods and hedges.
- δ. sessiliflora. (Sisb.) Sessile fruited Oak.
 || Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower & Mr. Grindon.*
 * Stapleton Woods, G.

FAGUS.

- F. sylvatica. (Linn.) Common Beech.
 * Bur Down, G. Woods and plantations.

CARPINUS.

- C. Betulus. (Linn.) Common Horn Beam.
 * Leigh Woods, S.

CORYLUS.

- C. Avellana. (Linn.) Common Hazel nut.
 Frequent in woods and copses.

ALNUS.

- A. glutinosa. (Linn.) Common Alder.
 * Stapleton Woods, G. * Banks of River Avon, S.
 Frequent in the hedges.

BETULA.

- B. alba. (Linn.) Common Birch.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Stoke Bishop Woods, G.
 * Stapleton Wood, G.

- B. alba. β . pendula. (Roth.)
 * Leigh Woods, S.

POPULUS.

- P. alba. (Linn.) White Poplar.
 Frequent.
- P. tremula. (Linn.) Aspen Poplar.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Kingsweston, G.

SALIX.

This genus requires more close investigation in this district; the habitats of the following species have been forwarded to me by friends, I therefore insert them on their authority.

- S. fragilis. (Linn.) Crack Willow.
 Near Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- S. alba. (Linn.) Common White Willow.
 Near Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- S. triandria. (Linn.) Long leaved Triandrous Willow.
 † Keynsham, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- S. purpurea. (Linn.) Bitter Purple Willow.
 ————— β . Woollgariana. (Borr.)
 † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- S. Helix. (Linn.) Rose Willow.
 Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- S. viminalis. (Linn.) Common Osier.
 In the plantations. * Stoke Bishop, G. * Conham,
 G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- S. Smithiana. (Willd.) Silky leaved Osier.
 ————— β . rugosa.
 † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- S. acuminata. (S.) Long leaved Sallow.
 † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

S. cinerea. (Linn.) Grey Sallow.

Berwick, G.—*Miss Powell.* Between Bristol and the Severn, G. (*Sm. Eng. Flora.*) † Boiling Well, G. *Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

β. aquatica. (Sm.) Water Sallow.

Frequent throughout the district.

S. caprea. (Linn.) Great round leaved Sallow.

† Horfield, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

CONIFERÆ.

TAXUS.

T. baccata. (Linn.) Common Yew.

* Leigh Woods, S.

MONOCOTYLEDONES, OR ENDOGENÆ.

ORCHIDACEÆ.

SPIRANTHES.

S. autumnalis. (Rich.) Ladies tresses.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Durdham Down, G.
* Leigh Woods, S. || Opposite Zoological Gardens,
—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

NEOTTIA.

N. Nidus-avis. (Rich.) Birds Nest.

|| Near the Keeper's Lodge, Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

LISTERA.

- L. ovata.* (Br.) Tway-blade.
 * Leigh Woods, S * Cook's Folly Woods, G.
 || Stapleton Woods, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

EPIPACTIS.

- E. latifolia.* (Sm.) Broad leaved Helleborine.
 * Leigh Woods, S. || St. Anne's Wood, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Dundry, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- E. grandiflora.* (Sm.) Large White Helleborine.
 || Wick Grove, Brislington, S.—*Dr. Withering.*

ORCHIS.

- O. Morio.* (Linn.) Green winged meadow Orchis.
 Frequent in meadows.
- O. mascula.* (Linn.) Early Purple Meadow Orchis.
 Frequent. * Filton Meads, G. * Bedminster, S.
- O. ustulata.* (Linn.) Dwarf dark winged Orchis.
 * Cook's Folly Woods, G.
- O. pyramidalis.* (Linn.) Pyramidal Orchis.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. || Cook's Folly Woods, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Stoke Park, Stapleton.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Blaise Castle, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.* || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- O. latifolia.* (Linn.) Marsh Palmate Orchis.
 * Filton Meads, G. * Leigh Woods, S.
- O. macculata.* (Linn.) Spotted Palmate Orchis.
 Frequent in shady places.

GYMNADENIA.

- G. Conopsea.* (Br.) Aromatic Palmate Orchis.
 * Filton Meads, G.

HABENARIA.

- H. bifolia.* (Br.) Butterfly Orchis.
 * Filton Meads, G. * Stockwood, S. * Bishport Wood, S.
- *β. chlorantha.* (Bab.)
 || Frequent in Leigh Woods, S., and Cook's Folly Woods, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- H. viridis.* (Br.) Frog Orchis.
 * Filton Meads, G. || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*

OPHRYS.

- O. apifera.* (Huds.) Bee Orchis.
 * St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Great Quarry, G. * Durdham Down, G. * Quarries, Leigh Woods, S. || Near Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- O. muscifera.* (Huds.) Fly Orchis.
 * Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower* and *Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * St. Vincent's Rocks, G., sparingly.

IRIDACEÆ.

IRIS.

- I. foetidissima.* (Linn.) Stinking Iris. Gladwyn.
 * Stoke Bishop Wood, G. || Druid Stoke, S.—*Miss Powell.* * Bishport, S.
- I. Pseudacorus.* (Linn.) Yellow Water Iris.
 * Bedminster Meads, S. * Boiling Well, G. * Filton Meads, G. * Ashton, S.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.

NARCISSUS.

- N. Pseudo-narcissus.* (Linn.) Common Daffodil.
 * Stoke Bishop, G. * Sneed Park, G. * Filton Meads, G. || Henbury, G.—*Miss Powell.* * Bishport, S.

GALANTHUS.

G. nivalis. (Linn.) Snow drop.

* Powder House Wood, G. * Stoke Bishop Woods, G. † Lane between Sea Mills and Shirehampton road, G., plentifully.—*Mr. J. Foster.* || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Orchards at Barrow, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

LILIACEÆ.

TULIPA.

T. sylvestris. (Linn.) Wild Tulip.

¶ Corn-fields at Bitton, G. (*Withering.*—*Rev. Mr. Ellacombe.*) A very doubtful native.

FRITILLARIA.

F. Meleagris. (Linn.) Common Fritillary.

Meadows at Bitton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

ALLIUM.

A. Ampeloprasum. (Linn.) Great Round headed garlic.

Not a Bristol plant, but may be found by the excursionist on the Steep Holme island, Bristol Channel.

A. oleraceum. (Linn.) Streaked field Garlic.

* Ashton fields, S.—*Miss Atwood.* || Lawrence Weston, G.—*Miss Powell.* || Ashley, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

————— *β. carinatum.* (Sm.) Mountain Garlic.

|| Sea Mills, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

A. vineale. (Linn.) Crow Garlic.

* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. || Near the Suspension Bridge Pier, G.—*Miss Atwood.* * Brislington.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

A. sphaerocephalum. (Linn.) Round headed garlic.

Discovered by Mr. H. O. Stephens on the most inaccessible part of the Great Quarry, below St. Vincent's Rocks.

This is a Jersey plant, growing in the sand. Its appearance on a rock nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea is not easily to be accounted for, but the discovery of a solitary plant can hardly entitle it to be considered a Bristol species.

A. ursinum. (Linn.) Ransoms.

* Bishport Woods, S. * Stapleton Wood, G. * Stockwood, S.

GAGEA.**G. lutea. (Ker.) Yellow Star of Bethlehem. *Ornithogalum.* (Linn.)**

|| St. Anne's Wood, S., sparingly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

ORNITHOGALUM.**O. pyrenaicum. (Linn.) Tall Star of Bethlehem.**

* St. Anne's Wood, S. || Hanham, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * Stockwood, S. || Conham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

O. umbellatum. (Linn.) Common Star of Bethlehem.

† Bishport, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

SCILLA.**S. autumnalis. (Linn.) Autumnal Squill.**

* St. Vincent's Rocks, near the Pier of the Suspension Bridge, Clifton side, G., and * the sward on the top of the rocks. *Noticed by Ray.*

HYACINTHUS.**H. nonscriptus. (Linn.) Blue Bell, Common Hyacinth.**

Frequent in hedges and thickets.

ASPARAGUS.

A. officinalis. (Linn.) Common Asparagus.

* Banks of Avon between Sea Mills and Lamp-lighters, G. || Leigh side of river opposite Cook's Folly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

RUSCUS.

R. aculeatus. (Linn.) Butchers Broom.

Not unfrequent in hedges and plantations.

CONVALLARIA.

C. majalis. (Linn.) Lily of the Valley.

* Leigh Woods, S., opposite the Sea Walls.

C. multiflora. (Linn.) Solomon Seal.

* Leigh Woods, S., occurring with the former.

C. Polygonata. (Linn.) Angular Solomon Seal.

* Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

TRILLIACEÆ.

PARIS.

P. quadrifolia. (Linn.) Herb Paris. Lovers Knot.

* Stockwood, S. * Leigh Woods, S. Stapleton Wood, G. || Berwick Wood, G.—*Miss Powell.*

TAMACEÆ.

TAMUS.

T. communis. (Linn.) Black Bryony.

Hedges, * Westbury, G. Stapleton, G. * Leigh, S., and Ashton, S.

MELANTHACEÆ.

COLCHICUM.

C. autumnale. (Linn.) Meadow Safron.

* Westbury, G. * Dundry, S. * Brislington, S.
 || Chew Magna, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

HYDROCHARIS.

H. Morsus-ranæ. (Linn.) Frog bit.

* Marshes, Shirehampton, G.

ALISMACEÆ.

ALISMA.

A. Plantago. (Linn.) Great Water Plantain.

* Frequent in the ditches. * Bedminster, S. * Westbury, G. * Baptist Mills, G., and in marshy places.

SAGITTARIA.

S. sagittifolia. (Linn.) Common Arrow-head.

* Shirehampton Marshes, G. * Baptist Mills, G.

BUTOMUS.

B. umbellatus. (Linn.) Flowering Rush.

* Bedminster Meads, S. * Frome Glen, G. † Banks of the Frome, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* || Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

TRIGLOCHIN.

- T. maritimum.* (Linn.) Sea Arrow-grass.
 * Muddy banks of Avon, S. and G. * Shirehampton Marshes, G. * Ashton Meads, S.—*Miss Atwood.*
- T. palustre.* (Linn.) Marsh arrow-grass.
 * Bedminster Meads, S. || Bogs under Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Boiling Well, G. || Hallen, G.—*Miss Powell.*

FLUVIALES.

POTAMOGETON.

- P. densus.* (Linn.) Close leaved Pond-weed.
 Ditches. * Baptist Mills, G., and Shirehampton, G.
- P. pusillus.* (Linn.) Small Pond-weed.
 † River Frome, Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- P. crispus.* (Linn.) Curled Pond-weed.
 Ditches and ponds, frequent.
- P. perfoliatus.* (Linn.) Perfoliate Pond-weed.
 Frequent in ditches.
- P. heterophyllus.* (Sb.) Various leaved Pond-weed.
 * Ditches, Bedminster, S.
- P. rufescens.* (Schrad.) Long leaved floating Pond-Weed. *P. fluitans* (Sm.)
 || Cut between St. Philip's and the Feeder, G. and S.
 —*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- P. natans.* (Linn.) Floating Pond-weed.
 || River Frome, Stapleton, G.

ZANNICHELLIA.

- Z. palustris.* (Linn.) Common Horned Pond-weed.
 * Filton Meads, G. † Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

ARACEÆ.

LEMNA.

- L. minor.* (Linn.) Lesser Duck-weed.
Stagnant pools.
- L. gibba.* (Linn.) Gibbous Duck-weed.
Ditches, * Westbury, G. * Horfield, G.
- L. polyrhiza.* Greater Duck-weed.
Very common in horse ponds.
- L. trisulca.* (Linn.) Ivy leaved Duck-weed.
* Shirehampton Marshes, G.

ARUM.

- A. maculatum.* (Linn.) Common Cuckoo-pint, Lords and Ladies.
Hedge-banks, frequent.

SPARGANTUM.

- S. natans.* (Linn.) Floating Bur-reed.
Ditches and marshes.
- S. simplex.* (Huds.) Unbranched Upright Bur-reed.
* Ditches and marsh land about Ashton, S.
- S. ramosum.* (Huds.) Branched Bur-reed.
Ponds and ditches.

TYPHA.

- T. latifolia.* (Linn.) Great Reed-Mace. Bull-Rush.
* Shirehampton Marshes, G.

JUNCACEÆ.

JUNCUS.

- J. conglomeratus.* (Linn.) Common Rush.
Damp pastures and roadsides.

- J. glaucus.* (Sibth.) Hard Rush.
 * Bedminster Meads, S. † Kingsweston, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.* † Frequent about Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- J. effusus.* (Linn.) Soft Rush.
 * Durdham Down, G. * Westbury, G. * Bedminster, S.
- J. maritimus.* (Sm.) Lesser sharp sea Rush.
 * Shirehampton Marshes, G.
- J. acutiflorus.* (Ehrh.) Sharp flowered jointed Rush.
 † Leigh Woods.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- J. lamprocarpus.* (Eh.) Shining fruited Jointed Rush.
 * Bedminster Meads, S. * Boiling Well, G. * Filton Meads, G.
- J. obtusiflorus.* (Ehrh.) Blunt flowered Jointed Rush.
 † Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- J. compressus.* (Jacq.) Round fruited Rush.
 * Bedminster Meads, S.
- *β. cœnosus.* (Bich.) Mud Rush.
 * Boiling Well, G. * Shirehampton Marshes, G.
- J. bufonius.* (Linn.) Toad Rush.
 * Bedminster Meads, S. * Filton Meads, G.
- J. squarrosus.* (Linn.) Moss Rush.
 * Bedminster Meads, S.

LUZULA.

- L. sylvatica.* (Bich.) Great Wood-rush.
 * Cook's Folly Wood, G. † Oldbury Court Woods, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Filton Meads, G. † Glen Frome, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- L. pilosa.* (Willd.) Broad leaved Hairy Wood-Rush.
 * Durdham Down, G. Westbury, G. * Leigh, S. † Stoke Bishop Wood, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

L. campestris. (Br.) Field Wood-rush.

* Durdham Down, G., and dry pastures frequent.

L. multiflora. (Lej.) Many headed Bog Wood-Reed.

————— *β. congesta.* (Sm.)

† Copse between Horfield and Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

CYPERACEÆ.

BLYSSMUS.

B. compressus. (Panz.) Compressed Bog-Rush.

† Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Stapleton Bridge, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

SCIRPUS.

S. lacustris. (Linn.) Bull-Rush.

* Boiling Well, G. || Hanham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

S. setaceus. (Linn.) Bristle stalked Club-Rush. *Isolepis.* (Br.)

† Stapleton.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

S. maritimus. (Linn.) Salt marsh Club-Rush.

† Shirehampton Marshes.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
† Banks of Avon near Rownham, S.—*Miss Atwood.*

S. sylvaticus. (Linn.) Wood Club-Rush.

|| Bog, Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

S. palustris. (Linn.) Creeping Spike-Rush. *Eleocharis.* (Sm.)

† Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* * Bedminster Meads, S. * Filton Meads, G.

S. fluitans. (Linn.) Floating Club-Reed.

Ditches frequent.

CAREX.

C. pulicaris. (Linn.) Flea Carex.

* Durdham Down, G., near the top of the Great Quarry.

- C. stellulata.* (Good.) Little Prickly Carex.
 † Stapleton, G., and † Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. ovalis.* (Good.) Oval spiked Carex.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. curta.* (Good.) White Carex.
 † Blaise Castle Woods, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- C. remota.* (Linn.) Remote Carex.
 † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Ditches
 between Dundry and Bishport, S.—*Miss Atwood.*
- C. intermedia.* (Good.) Soft Brown Carex.
 * Filton Meads, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*
- C. muricata.* (Linn.) Greater Prickly Carex.
 * Stapleton, G.
- C. vulpina.* (Linn.) Great Compound Prickly Carex.
 * Leigh Woods, S. * Bedminster Meads, S. * Filton
 Meads, G.
- C. teretiuscula.* (Good.) Lesser Panicked Carex.
 * Boiling Well, G. † Shirehampton Road, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- C. vulgaris.* (Fries.) Tufted Bog Carex.
 * Boiling Well, G. † Filton Meads.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. flava.* (Linn.) Yellow Carex.
 † Shirehampton.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Durdham
 Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- *β. Oederi.* (Aut.) Oederian Carex.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. distans.* (Linn.) Loose Carex.
 † Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Kings-
 weston, G.
- C. binervis.* (Sm.) Green-Ribbed Carex.
 † Blaise Castle Wood, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

- C. panicea.* (Linn.) Pink-leaved Carex.
† Horfield.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- C. sylvatica.* (Huds.) Pendulous Wood Carex.
* Cook's Folly Woods, G. * Leigh Woods, S.
* Kingsweston, G.
- C. pendula.* (Huds.) Great Pendulous Carex.
* Lock's Mills, Bedminster, S. * Leigh Woods, S.
* Glen Coombe, Westbury, G. * Frome Glen, G.
† Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- C. glauca.* (Scop.) Glauous Heath Carex. *C. recurva.* (Huds.)
Frequent. * Filton, G. Bedminster, S.
- C. præcox.* (Jacq.) Early spring Carex.
* Durdham Down, G. * Leigh Down, S.
- C. pilulifera.* (Linn.) Round-headed Carex.
† Clifton Down.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. clandestina.* (Good.) Dwarf Silvery Carex.
* Top of Great Quarry, Durdham Down, G. * St.
Vincent's Rocks, near Sion Row, G.—*Miss Atwood.*
* Rocks, Leigh Woods, S.
The altitude of this rare plant varies from 20 to 100 yards, and its area does not exceed half a square mile. All the stations are on the carboniferous limestone strata.
- C. digitata.* (Linn.) Fingered Carex.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G., 200 feet. † Leigh Woods, S., 100 feet.—*Miss Atwood*, also close to the road-side, Leigh Woods, S., 20 feet.
- C. hirta.* (Linn.) Hairy Carex.
† Stapleton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* † Boiling Well.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- C. riparia.* (Curt.) Great Common Carex.
† Banks of Avon, Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
* Boiling Well, G., and not unfrequent in the district.

GRAMINA.

PHALARIS.

- P. arundinacea*. (Linn.) Reed Canary-grass.
 † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † Ditches
 about Redland, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*.
- P. canariensis*. (Linn.) Manured Canary-grass.
 Dung hills and rubbish heaps.
 A garden outcast

ANTHOXANTHUM.

- A. odoratum*. (Linn.) Sweet Vernal-grass.
 Pastures frequent.

PHLEUM.

- P. pratense*. (Linn.) Common Cats-tail-grass.
 Pastures frequent.
- *β. nodosum*.
 || Ashton fields, S.—*Miss Atwood*.
- P. asperum*. (Jacq.) Rough Cats-tail-grass.
 ¶ * Near Kingsweston Inn, G., 1845, but I have not
 seen it there since. "*Near Bristol*."—*Huds. (Sm
 Eng. Flora)* "*Near Bristol*."—*Worsl. Cat., Bot. Guide*.

ALOPECURUS.

- A. pratensis*. (Linn.) Meadow Fox-tail-grass.
 Pastures frequent.
- A. geniculatus*. (Linn.) Floating Fox-tail-grass.
 Pools and ditches common.
- A. bulbosus*. (Linn.) Bulbous Fox-tail-grass.
 || St. Philip's Marsh, G.—*Dr. Dyer, Mr. H. O. Stephens's
 List*. * Near Netham Dam, G. † Ditches, Shire-
 hampton, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*.

- A. agrestis.* (Linn.) Slender Fox-tail-grass.
Common in meadows and pastures.

GASTRIDIDIUM.

- G. lendigerum* (Gaud.) Panick Millet-grass.
* St. Vincent's Rocks, G. * Gully near the Sea Wall,
G. * Side of river below Cook's Folly, G.
The area of this plant is not more than half a square mile, and varying
from 5 to 50 yards in altitude.

POLYPOGON.

- P. monspeliensis* (Desf.) Annual Beard-grass.
¶ Near Bristol. *Worsl. Cat., Bot. Guide.*
I have not received any confirmation of this plant growing near
Bristol.

MILLIUM.

- M. effusum.* (Linn.) Spreading Millet-grass.
Shady places frequent.

AGROSTIS.

- A. canina.* (Linn.) Brown Bent-grass.
Ditches and moist places common.
- A. vulgaris.* (With.) Fine Bent-grass.
Meadows and pastures everywhere.
- *β. aristata.*
† Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- A. alba.* (Linn.) Marsh Bent grass.
* Brislington, S. || Stockwood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- β. stolonifera.* (Linn.)
† Banks of the Avon, on the New Cut, G.—*Miss Atwood.* Green Valley, Clifton, G.

ARUNDO.

- A. Phragmites.* (Linn.) Common Reed.
* St. Philip's Marsh, G. * Boiling Well, G. * Shire-
hampton Marshes, G. * Bedminster Meads, S.

AIRA.

- A. caespitosa.* (Linn.) Turfy Hair-grass.
 * Kingsweston, G. || Clifton Wood, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
- A. flexuosa.* (Linn.) Wavy mountain Hair-grass.
 * Stapleton, G.
- A. caryophyllea.* (Linn.) Silver Hair-grass.
 † Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- A. præcox.* (Linn.) Early Hair-grass.
 * Brandon Hill, G. † Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

LAGURUS.

- L. ovatus.* (Linn.) Hares-tail-grass.
 ¶ Near the Zoological Gardens, Clifton, G.
 An escaped plant without doubt.

AVENA.

- A. fatua.* (Linn.) Wild Oat.
 || Corn-fields Stapleton, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
 † About Bristol, frequent.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- A. pratensis.* (Linn.) Narrow-leaved Oat-grass.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- A. pubescens.* (Linn.) Downy Oat-grass.
 † Durdham Down, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- A. flavescens.* (Linn.) Yellow Oat-grass.
 Frequent in the meadows.

ARRHENATHERUM.

- A. avenacum.* (Beauv.) Oat like Soft-grass. *Holcus* (Sm.)
 Meadows and pastures common.

HOLCUS.

- H. mollis.* (Linn.) Creeping Soft-grass.
In the hedges.
- H. lanatus.* (Linn.) Meadow Soft-grass.
Abundant in meadows and pastures.

TRIODIA.

- T. decumbens.* (Beauv.) Decumbent Heath-grass.
* Durdham Down, G. * Clifton Down, G.

KOELERIA.

- K. cristata.* (Pers.) Crested Hair-grass.
* St Vincent's Rocks, G.

MELICA.

- M. uniflora.* (Retz.) Wood Melic-grass.
† St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
* Cook's Folly Wood, G. * Coombe Glen, Westbury, G.
* Blaise Castle Woods, G. * Bishport Wood, S.

CATABROSA.

- C. aquatica.* (Presl.) Water Hair-grass.
Ditches frequent.

GLYCERIA.

- G. aquatica.* (Sm.) Reedy Sweet-grass.
* Banks of Avon, G. and S. || Conham, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* || St. Anne's Brook, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* * Bedminster Meads, S.
- G. fluitans.* (Br.) Floating Sweet-grass.
Frequent. * Pools about Horfield, G. * Bedminster, S.
- G. maritima.* (M. et K.) Creeping Sea Sweet-grass.
* Banks of Avon, G. and S. || Rownham, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Meadow near Cook's Folly, G.—*Miss Atwood.* * Shirehampton Marshes, G.

- G. distans.* (Wahl.) Reflexed Sweet-grass.
 * New Cut, S. * Rownham.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
 * Banks of Avon, S. and G.
- G. procumbens.* (Sm.) Procumbent Sea Sweet-grass.
 * Rownham.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* * Under St.
 Vincent's Rocks, G., plentifully.
- G. rigida.* (Sm.) Hard Sweet-grass.
 Frequent throughout the district on walls and rocks.

POA.

- P. annua.* (Linn.) Annual Meadow-grass.
 Common everywhere.
- P. pratensis.* (Linn.) Smooth Meadow-grass.
 Fields and meadows.
- *γ. subcoerulea.* (Sm.)
 Frequent about the rocks.
- P. trivialis.* (Linn.) Rough Meadow-grass.
 Walls and road-sides frequent.
- P. compressa.* (Linn.) Flat-stalked Meadow-grass.
 * Walls at Bedminster, S. * Stapleton quarries, G.
 || Westbury, G.—*Miss Powell.*
- P. polynoda.* (Parn.)
 † Foot of St. Vincent's Rocks, G. † Leigh Woods,
 near the river, S. † Wall between Belle Vue and
 Brandon Hill, G.

All these stations were noticed to me by Miss Atwood, who, I believe,
 was the first to draw attention to the existence of this plant in the
 neighbourhood.

BRIZA.

- B. media.* (Linn.) Common Quaking-grass.
 Meadows and pastures frequent.
- B. minor.* (Linn.) Small Quaking-grass.
 ¶ St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Dr Dyer, also Bot. Guide.*
 This station has not been confirmed of late years.

CYNOSURUS.

- C. cristatus.* (Linn.) Crested Dogs-tail-grass.
Frequent in dry pastures.

DACTYLIS.

- D. glomerata.* (Linn.) Cocks-foot-grass.
Meadows and hedges everywhere.

FESTUCA.

- F. bromoides.* (Linn.) Barren Fescue-grass.
† Wall near the Zigzag, Clifton, G.—*Miss Atwood.*
Walls about Clifton, G. † Crew's Hole, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*
- β. *pseudo myurus*?
¶ Walls, Ashton Court.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens's List.*
- F. ovina.* (Linn.) Sheep's Fescue-grass.
† Clifton Down, G.—*Miss Atwood.* || Leigh Down, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* * Knowle, S.
- F. duriuscula.* (Linn.) Hard Fescue-grass.
Frequent in pastures.
- F. rubra.* (Linn.) Creeping Fescue-grass.
* Knowle, S. * Stapleton, G. † A variety in marshy places at Ashton.—*Miss Atwood.*
- β. *subulicola.* (Desf.)?
† Ashton fields, bordering the river, occasionally overflowed by the tide.—*Miss Atwood.*
- Mr. Baker, of Thirsk, considers this "the maritime form of *F. rubra*, that is described as distinct, by Dufour and other continental botanists, as *F. subulicola*, it varies slightly from the true *F. rubra*, and is common on all the European coasts.
- F. elatior.* (Linn.) Tall Fescue-grass.
|| Banks of stream at Hook's Mills, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* † Stapleton, G.—*Mr. J. Foster.*
- F. pratensis.* (Huds.) Meadow Fescue-grass.
* Meadows. Boiling Well, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

F. pratensis. β . *loliacea.* (Huds.) Spiked Fescue-grass.

|| Pastures about Redland, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*
* Bedminster, S. * Bishport, S.

BROMUS.

B. giganteus. (Linn.) Tall Fescue-grass. *Festuca.* (Sm.)

† Near Bristol.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Bedminster, S. * Stapleton, G.

B. asper. (Linn.) Hairy Wood Brome-grass.

Frequent in hedges.

B. sterilis. (Linn.) Barren Brome-grass.

Waste places everywhere.

Miss Atwood reports a species with more rigid pedicles growing near *B. madritensis*, on the Clifton Zigzag, G. Mr. J. G. Baker, of Thirak, to whom a specimen was sent, says that he occasionally finds it in a similar state in his neighbourhood.

B. madritensis. (Linn.) Upright Annual Brome-grass. *Dinandrus.* (Sm.)

* At the foot of St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Sir J. Banks.*
* Between Hotwells and Sea Mills.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*
* About the Clifton Observatory.

In this neighbourhood, rupestral; area, 1 to 3 miles, on the carboniferous limestone, altitude 3 to 100 yards.

B. erectus. (Huds.) Upright Perennial Brome-Grass.

Meadows and pastures plentifully. || St. Vincent's Rocks, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

B. secalinus. (Linn.) Smooth Rye Brome-Grass.

|| Below Cook's Folly, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower, also Worsley Cat., Bot. Guide.*

B. commutatus. (Schd.) Smooth Brome-grass.

† Horfield, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.* * Clifton Down, G.

B. mollis. (Linn.) Soft Brome-grass.

Waste ground everywhere.

BRACHYPODIUM.

B. sylvaticum. (Beauv.) Wood False Brome-grass.

Common nearly everywhere.

B. pinnatum. (Beauv.) Spiked False Brome-grass.

* Rocky bank behind the Engine House, near the Black Rock, G.—*Miss Atwood.* * Near Clifton House, Bedminster, S. || St. Vincent's Rocks.—*Dr. Dyer and Mr G. H. K. Thwaites.*

TRITICUM.

T. caninum. (Huds.) Fibrous rooted Wheat-grass.

Common everywhere.

T. repens. (Linn.) Creeping Wheat-grass. Couch-grass.

A troublesome weed.

T. laxum. (Fries.) Rushy Wheat-grass.

† Banks of Avon, under Cook's Folly.—*Miss Atwood.*
Authenticated by Mr. J. J. Baker. † Rownham Ferry.
G.—*Miss Atwood.*

LOLIUM.

L. perenne. (Linn.) Perennial Darnel. Bye-grass.

Meadows everywhere.

A variety, with compressed florets and bent stem, (constant) occurs about * Redland, G., and * Westbury, G.

HORDEUM.

H. pratense. (Huds.) Meadow Barley.

Meadows and pastures.

H. murinum. (Linn.) Wall Barley.

Roadsides frequent.

H. maritimum. (With.) Sea Barley. Squirrel-tail-grass.

* Shirehampton Marshes, G. * Lamplighters, G.—
Miss Powell. * Banks of Avon, near Cook's Folly, G.

LEPTURUS.

L. incurvatus. (Trin.) Sea Hard-grass.

* Rownham Ferry, G., along the banks of Avon. G. side, to Sea Mills, G. * Lamplighters, G., and Shirehampton Marshes, G.

Several botanists have sent me specimens marked *filiformis*, but there seems little doubt of these all being the incurved species.

ACOTYLEDONES, or ACROGENÆ.

 FILICES.

CETERACH.

C. officinarum. (Willd.) Rough Spleen-wort.

Frequent throughout the district on rocks and old walls.

POLYPODIUM.

P. vulgare. (Linn.) Common Polypody.

Frequent on trees and walls.

————— *β. serratum.*

† Ashton Manor Woods, S.—*Miss Atwood.* || Trees, Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower and Mr. Leo H. Grindon.*

————— *γ. cambricum.* (Linn.)

* Near Dundry Church, S.

P. Dryopteris. (Linn.) Tender Three-branched Polypody.

|| Leigh Woods, S., sparingly.—*Mr. T. B. Flower and Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

P. calcareum. (Sm.) Rigid Three-branched Polypody.

|| Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.*

CYSTOPTERIS.

C. fragilis. (Bernh.) Brittle Bladder-Fern.

* Dundry, S. † Nightingale Valley, Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

ASPIDIUM.

A. aculeatum. (Sm.) Common Prickly Shield-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S. || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. * Stapleton Wood, G. Hedges near the Zoological Gardens, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. || Hanham, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*

————— β . lobatum. (Sm.) Close-leaved Prickly Shield-Fern.

† Dundry, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. † Bourton, S.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. * Leigh Woods, S. || Shirehampton Woods, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. || Blaise Castle Woods, G.—*Miss Powell*.

A. angulare. (Sm.) Angular-leaved Shield-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S. || Stapleton Woods, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. || Long Ashton, S.—*Mr. Leo H. Grindon*.

LASTREA.

L. Oreopteris. (Presl.) Heath Shield-Fern.

† Conham, G.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites*. * Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. † Ashton Manor Woods.—*Miss Atwood*.

L. Filix-mas. (Presl.) Male Shield-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S. * Stoke Bishop Woods, G. and frequent throughout the district.

L. spinulosa. (Presl.) Prickly-toothed Shield-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*. || Dundry, S.—*Mr. Leo H. Grindon*. † Glen Frome, G.—*Miss Atwood*.

L. dilatata. (Presl.) Broad Sharp-toothed Shield-Fern.

* Stapleton, G. || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens*. * Leigh Woods, S. || Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower*.

ATHYRIUM.

A. Filix foemina. (Rh.) Female Shield-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S. Stapleton Wood, G.

ASPLENIUM.

- A. Trichomanes.* (Linn.) Maidenhair Spleen-wort.

Old walls at Westbury, G. Ashton, S., &c.

- A. marinum.* (Linn.) Sea Spleen-wort.

† Gathered by *Mr. A. Prichard* on the rocks under the Powder House, Shirehampton, G.

The water here is brackish, but this can hardly be considered a natural station for this plant, it being seldom found higher up the Bristol Channel than Clevedon.

- A. lanceolatum.* (Huds.) Green lanceolate Spleen-wort.

* Oldbury Court Woods, G. * Lanes about Stapleton.

The area of this plant is not more than half a mile, occurring on the old red sandstone. The rachis throughout its entire length is furnished with linear scales, a character, *Mr. Thwaites* states, which best distinguishes it in all its forms, and in its very young state, from *A. adiantum nigrum*.

- A. Adiantum-nigrum.* (Linn.) Black Maiden-hair Spleen-wort.

* Leigh Woods, S. Frequent on walls.

- A. Ruta-muraria.* (Linn.) Wall-rue Spleen-wort.

Abundant on old walls.

SCOLOPENDRIUM.

- S. vulgare.* (Lynn.) Common Harts-Tongue.

Frequent in woods and hedges.

———— *β. crispum.*

Generally distributed, but not quite so frequent as the former.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* A multifold variety grows in a lane near the termination of Ashton Park, and is occasionally to be met with elsewhere.—*Miss Atwood.*

BLECHNUM.

- B. boreale.* (Sm.) Northern Hard-Fern.

* Leigh Woods, S. || St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.*

PTERIS.

- P. aquilina.* (Linn.) Common Brake-Fern.

OSMUNDA.

- O. regalis.* (Linn.) Royal Flowering-Fern.

¶ Reported to grow in Leigh Woods, S., but as there is no bog-land in the district it must not be considered a Bristol plant.

BOTRYCHIUM.

- B. Lunaria.* (Sm.) Common Moon-wort.

|| Shirehampton, G.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* † Kings-weston Hill, G.—*Miss Powell.*

OPHIOGLOSSUM.

- O. vulgatum.* (Linn.) Adders-tongue.

* Bog below Ashley Down, G. * Frome Glen, G.
|| Leigh Woods, S.—*Mr. T. B. Flower.* || Stapleton Woods, G.—*Mr. H. O. Stephens.* || Brislington, S.—*Dr. C. F. Fox.*

PTERIDIODES.

EQUISETUM.

- E. Telmateia.* (Ehrh.) Water Horse-tail.

β. *fluviatile.* (Sm.) Great Water Horse-tail.

* Leigh Woods, 1st Valley. * Westbury, G.

- E. arvense.* (Linn.) Corn Horse-tail.

* Horfield, G. * Bishport, S.

- E. palustre.* (Linn.) Marsh Horse-tail.

* Filton Meads, G. * Bedminster Meads, S.

- E. limosum.* (Linn.) Smooth Naked Horse-tail.

* Horfield, G. * Bedminster Meads, S. † Leigh Woods.—*Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.*

CHARACEÆ.

CHARA.

C. vulgaris. Common Chara.

* Ponds, Durdham Down, G. * Shirehampton, G.
Mr. R. Etheridge.

C. ——— hispida. (Linn.) Hard Chara.
β. gracilis.

The Shirehampton Chara is referred to this species, by Mr. H. O. Stephens, instead of *C. vulgaris*; he has not however had the opportunity of examining its fructification. Dr. C. J. Fox, who has also examined it, considers Hooker to be correct in dividing all British Charæ into two species—*C. flexilis* and *C. vulgaris*—the first typical of the pellucid and non-striated forms, the second of the somewhat opaque and striated. As this specimen is both opaque and striated, he would refer it to *C. vulgaris*. This plant may afford an interesting field for investigation; it may not be improbable that other Charæ may be found in the same ditches, it certainly is different in its growth and general appearance from the ordinary form of *C. vulgaris*, which may be found in the ponds on Durdham Down.

ADDITIONAL PLANTS AND NOTES.

ROSACEÆ.

PYRUS.

P. Aria. (Sm.) *γ. intermedia.*

Miss Atwood has forwarded her specimen to Mr. Watson and Mr. Syme. It must be considered an intermediate form between *P. Aria* and *P. Scandica*, but must be referred to *Aria* rather than *Scandica*; the *P. intermedia* (Sm.) being synonymous with *P. Scandica* (Bab.) it must therefore be called *P. Aria* (Sm.) var.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

LATHYRUS.

L. Latifolius. (Linn.)

Mr. Flower calls attention to this plant in a late number of the "Phytologist." He says that Mr. Andersen thinks this plant undoubtedly wild at Stapleton; it has been recently stated to be only a broad-leaved variety of *L. sylvestris* with smooth compressed seeds, and not the tuberculated and wrinkled seeds of *L. latifolius*.

I regret I am not able to settle the question, as I have never been able to discover Hooker's habitat. The London Botanical Society's catalogue considers it "very imperfectly naturalized."

PARONYCHIACEÆ.

LEPIGONUM.

L. marinum. (Wahlb.) Sea Spurrey Sandwort. *Arenaria.* (Sm.)

* Shirehampton Marshes, G. † Rownham Ferry,
S.—*Miss Atwood.*

CAMPANULACEÆ.

CAMPANULA.

C. rapunculoides. (Linn.) Creeping Bell-flower.

† Banks of Avon, near St. Anne's Wood, S.—*Mr. J. Foster.*

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

VERBASCUM.

V. virgatum. (With.) Large flowered Mullein.

† Filton, G.—*Mr. A. Prichard, also Dr. Rogers's specimen in the Herbarium of the Bristol Institution.*

EUPHRASIA.

E. officinalis. γ. *nemorosa.* (Koch.)

Miss Atwood has found specimens of a slender stemmed variety of *Euphrasia officinalis*, growing plentifully near the Gorse on Clifton Down, G., which *Mr. Syme* considers "an intermediate form between *E. officinalis* and *E. gracilis*; it differs from the true *gracilis* in the leaves and bracts being broader." *Mr. Baker*, of Thirak, believes it to be *E. officinalis* γ. *nemorosa* Koch. *E. stricta* Host.

LIST I.

Species reported as growing in the district, requiring additional confirmation, and should be received with doubt as Bristol plants.

Thlaspi perfoliatum.	Vaccinum Vitis-Idea.
Lepidium Smithii.	Verbascum nigrum.
————— Draba.	————— Blattaria.
Turritis glabra.	————— virgatum.
Tilia intermedia.	Veronica triphyllus.
Trifolium resupinatum.	Orobanche caryophyllacea.
Lathyrus hirsutus.	Leonurus Cardiaca.
————— latifolius.	Symphytum tuberosum.
Rosa micrantha.	Epipactis grandiflora.
Sonchus palustris.	Tulipa sylvestris.
Hieracium murorum.	Pleum asperum.

LIST II.

Species reported by various Botanists as growing in the district, but cannot *now* be considered "Bristol Plants," the habitats being either lost, or their occurrence dependant on accidental circumstances.

- Thalictrum minus.—*Mr. Thwaites.*
 Aconitum napellus.—*Mr. Rootsey.*
 Paeonia corallina.—*Mr. Hancock.*
 Epimedium alpinum.—*Mr. Stephens.*
 Meconopsis cambrica.—*Mr. Gissing, "Phytol."*
 Helianthemum canum.—*Mr. Hancock.*
 ————— polifolium.—*Mr. Gissing.*
 Dianthus cæsius.—*Dr. Rogers.*
 Lotus augustissimus.—*Mr. Turner and Mr. Sowerby.*
 Tragopogon porrifolius.—*Mr Sowerby.*
 Ophrys arachnites?—*Mr. Gissing.*
 Polypogon monspeliensis.—*Bot. Guide.*
 Lagurus ovatus.—*Fl. Bristol.*
 Briza minor.—*Dr. Dyer.*
 Osmunda regalis.—*Mr. Stephens's List.*

LIST III.

Species reported as growing in the district but without habitats annexed, they therefore have not been entered in the "Flora;" some of them may perhaps be discovered by further investigation.

{ *Ranunculus aquatilis*.
 { ——— *γ. fluitans*.
 ——— *tripartitus*.

Melilotus vulgaris.

Orobis tuberosus.

Potentilla argentea.

Epilobium palustre.

Callitriche platycarpa.

Peplis Portula.

{ *Sedum album*.
 { ——— *β. turgidum*.

Oenanthe silaifolia?

{ *Valeriana officinalis*.
 { ——— *β. sambucifolia*.

Hieracium umbellatum.

Onopordium Acanthium.

Pulicaria vulgaris.

Cuscuta trifolii.

Veronica scutellata.

Mentha pulegium.

Thymus chamædrys.

Myosotis cæspitosa.

Anagallis tenella.

Epipactis palustris.

Alisma ranunculoides.

Scirpus cæspitosus.

Carex axillaris.

—— *intermedia*.

—— *pallescens*.

—— *Pseudocyperus*.

—— *vesicaria*.

Alopecurus fulvus.

Ammophila arundinacea.

Glyceria loliacea.

APPENDIX.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING, DRYING, AND PRESERVING PLANTS.

The following directions have been drawn up, as it was considered by some, that it would afford much assistance to those who may be beginners in the study of Botany.

Specimens of plants should be gathered as much as possible entire, including the root and root-leaves, stem, flower, and fruit. Many of the older herbaria are rendered valueless by only parts of the plants having been preserved; they should not be gathered wet, or if so the moisture on the surface should be allowed to evaporate before they are put in press.

Typical plants should as far as possible be selected, casting aside too luxurious or sterile specimens, unless where any variety or monstrosity is exhibited. The best box to carry specimens home will be found to be a tin one, japanned inside as well as out; this should not be too small, as the larger specimens will get crushed; perhaps the most useful size will be found to be 12 by 8 inches and 3 deep, which may be slung across the shoulders by a leather strap; besides this, the botanist should be provided with one or two smaller boxes, which may be carried in the pocket, for any more delicate specimens he may meet with in his excursions, and a small spatula or palette knife will also be useful in assisting to disengage the root from the soil.

The botanist should always remember that he is pursuing a science, and not seeking merely to amass a number of specimens for the sake of having "a good collection," care should therefore be taken, not to pull all the specimens of rare plants, but to leave some behind for future investigators.

A good magnifying glass, and one or two needles mounted on handles, will be found necessary for examining the minuter parts of plants.

Plants should be examined as soon as possible after they are gathered; if, however, it is found necessary to delay, they will keep fresher in the tin box than placed in water. Some of the composite and succulent plants require that the ends of their stems should be placed in hot water, otherwise they will continue to grow and fruit during the process of drying; this is often the case with *Tusilago farfara* and the *Sedum rupestre*, &c.

In order to dry specimens for the herbarium, a drying press should be obtained, which may be made in the following way:

Two boards, 18 inches by 11, and 1 inch thick, and five the same size, only $\frac{3}{4}$ thick, should be procured of well seasoned deal, also two quires of Bental's drying paper,* and two webbing straps, with buckles, about a yard long. In using this, one of the thick deal boards should be placed on the table with five sheets of the drying paper upon it, in which are placed the plants; if very succulent, two out of the five sheets only ought to be filled; if small and dry, the whole five may be used, then a thin board placed over them, after that, another five sheets and thin board, and so on through the first quire, when the thick board is placed over all, and the whole tightly strapped together by the two straps placed round the width of the parcel about four inches from either end. By this means a gradual amount of pressure may be used, tightening the strap each day till the plants are perfectly dry, only sufficient pressure being used to keep the leaves and petals from wrinkling, and not enough to express the juices of the plant. The second quire is used the next day to change the plants, removing the moistened paper previously used and hanging it up to dry. A working botanist may find it necessary to have two or three of these presses, but one quire of paper in each at a time will be found most practically convenient.

Those plants with woody stems may have the back slit up and a portion of the wood removed. Thick roots may be slit in half, and very thick parts of the plant trimmed off, taking care not to remove any parts of the plant that may be necessary for the recognition of

* This may be procured at Newman's, Great Devonshire Street, Bishops-gate; or Shepherd's, Mall, Clifton, at 18s. per ream, 1s. 2d. per quire.

its species. Any plants that are longer than 15 inches should be doubled to that size, those that are 3 or 4 feet long may have the first and last 15 inches preserved, stating the size of the remainder, as in the case of *Arundo phragmites* or *Typha latifolia*. The reason for adopting the length of 15 inches, is because it is the standard of the London Botanical Society for the exchange of specimens, and is also usually adopted by other botanists.

Some plants are so delicate, and lose their colour so speedily, that it is necessary, after the second or third day of pressing, to cover them with two or three sheets of the drying paper, and iron them with a tolerably hot smoothing iron; this method is especially useful in the case of the *Orchidaceæ*, and moist succulent plants.

In mounting these specimens for the herbarium it is best to use cartridge paper, 17 inches by 10; one species should be placed in each sheet, fastened down with small strips of gummed paper; before, however, fixing them down, they had better be washed in a solution of corrosive sublimate in spirits of wine with a large camel's hair pencil, (this should be used with care on account of its poisonous nature.) If thought advisable to have more than one specimen of a species, each specimen, with its appropriate label, should be fastened on a half sheet of paper and placed loosely in the original sheet. The label should give the name of the plant, with its locality, county, and date of collection. The following sample will shew what is intended—

Herbarium, E. H. Swete, Bristol.

Name—*Orchis pyramidalis*.

Nat: Ord:—*Orchidaceæ*.

Habitat—*Cook's Folly Woods*.

County—*Gloucestershire*.

Geol: Strata—*Old Red Sandstone*.

Collected by *Mr. G. Smith*.

Date—*June, 1845*.

The words in *Italics* being written in. These printed forms save much trouble, and may be kept ready gummed. When necessary to preserve the seeds, they may be kept in a small paper pocket attached to the sheet containing the specimen. The name of the natural order should be written on

the middle of the outside of the sheet, and the generic and specific name on the left hand side; this will be found most convenient in turning over a number of such sheets. Should the botanist wish to

collate the plants collected by him in a cabinet, so as to form a complete herbarium, he cannot do better than follow the arrangements used in the Herbaria of Messrs. Thwaites and Stephens. A cabinet 12 inches deep, and sufficiently high and wide for the purpose, is constructed to carry a number of trays or moveable shelves, 18 inches long by 11 wide, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, with a ledge 3 inches high; these shelves may be arranged in the cabinet in two tiers, side by side. The plants of one or more natural orders are placed upon each shelf, the names of the natural orders being affixed to the edge of the shelf, the high ledge being placed at the back of the cabinet, to prevent plants being disarranged when the shelf is drawn out; thus Ranunculaceæ would require a shelf to itself, whilst Violaceæ, Droseraceæ, and two or three more, would only fill one. By such an arrangement any species may be found for reference, in the shortest possible time, and the whole herbarium take up the smallest space requisite to its due preservation and use.

It is hoped that these hints will prove useful to those who may be now only commencing to form an herbarium, and that other botanists, who may be more practically acquainted with the modes of drying plants than the writer, will bear with his allotting a few of the pages of "the Flora" for that purpose.

LINNÆAN ARRANGEMENT OF THE GENERA.

CLASS I. MONANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

				PAGE.					PAGE
Salicornia	68		Chara	99

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

Callitriche	32
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CLASS II. DIANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Ligustrum	53		Salvia	59
Fraxinus	53		Circæa	31
Veronica	..	..	..	55	|	Lemna	..	..	82
Lycopus	..	..	..	59	|				

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

Anthoxanthemum	87
----------------	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLASS III. TRIANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Valeriana	42	Scirpus	84
Fedia	42	Eleocharis	84
Iris	76		

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

Alopecurus	87	Triodia	90
Phleum	87	Dactylis	92
Phalaris	87	Festuca	92
Millium	88	Cynosurus.. ..	92
Agrostis	88	Bromus	93
Lagurus		Avena	89
Aira	89	Arundo	88
Mellica	90	Lolium	94
Holcus	90	Lepturus	94
Briza	91	Triticum	94
Poa	91	Hordeum	94
Glyceria	90		

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

Montia	32
--------------	----

CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Dipsacus	42	Plantago	67
Scabiosa	42	Epimedium	4
Rubia	40	Cornus	35
Galium	40	Parietaria	71
Asperula	41	Alchemilla	27
Sherardia	41		

ORDER II. DIGYNIA

No representative.

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Ilex	52	Potamogeton	81
Sagina	14		

CLASS V. PENTANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Echium	65	Verbascum	54
Lithospermum	64	Convolvulus	54
Symphytum	64	Vinca	53
Borago	65	Solanum	54
Lycopsis	65	Samolus	66
Anchusa	65	Campanula	51
Myosotis	64	Lonicera	40
Cynoglossum	65	Rhamnus	20
Anagallis	66	Euonymus	20
Lysimachia	66	Viola	12
Primula	65	Ribes.	33
Menyanthes	54	Hedera	35
Erythræa	53	Glaux	66
Hyoscyamus	54		

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

Gentiana	53	Torilis	39
Cuscuta	54	Bunium	37
Chenopodium.. .. .	67	Oenanthe	37
Beta	68	Pimpinella	37
Ulmus	71	Sium	37
Scandix	39	Sison	36
Anthriscus	39	Conium	35
Cherophyllum	39	Smyrnum	35
Sanicula	35	Apium	36
Daucus	38		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Ægopodium	37	Æthusa	38
Meum	38	Angelica	38
Fœniculum	38	Pastinaca	38
Bupleurum.. .. .	37	Heracleum	38

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

Viburnum	40	Sambucus	40
------------------	----	------------------	----

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA.

No representative.

ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA.

Linum.. .. .	16	Statice.. .. .	66
--------------	----	----------------	----

ORDER VI. HEXAGYNIA.

No representative.

ORDER VII. POLYGYNIA.

No representative.

CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Berberis	4	Ornithogalum	78
Galanthus	77	Scilla	78
Narcissus	76	Fritillaria	77
Convallaria	79	Tulipa	77
Hyacinthus	78	Juncus	82
Asparagus	79	Luzula	83
Allium.. .. .	77		

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

No representative.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

			PAGE.				PAGE.
Colchicum	..	..	80	Rumex	..	..	69
Triglochin	..	..	81				

ORDER IV. POLYGYNIA.

Alisma	80
--------	---	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLASS VII. HEPTANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

No representative.

CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Acer	..	..	..	18	Erica	..	..	..	52
Epilobium..	..	..	..	30	Calluna	..	..	..	52
Chlora..	..	..	..	53	Daphne	..	..	..	70
Vaccinium	..	..	..	52					

ORDER II. TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum
-----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA.

Adoxa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Paris	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	79

CLASS IX. ENNEANDRIA.

ORDER I. HEXAGYNIA.

Butomus	80
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLASS X. DECANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

							PAGE.
Monotropa	..	..	..	..	..	..	52

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

	PAGE.				
Sceleranthus	33	Saponaria	13		
Chrysosplenium	34	Dianthus.. .. .	13		
Saxifraga	34				

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

Arenaria	..	..	..	14	Silene	..	..	..	..	13
Stellaria	...	..	..	15						

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA.

Cotyledon	..	..	..	34	Agrostemma	..	..	..	14
Sedum	..	..	..	33	Cerastium	..	..	..	15
Oxalis	..	..	..	20	Spergula	..	..	..	33
Lychnis	..	..	..	14					

CLASS XV. DODECANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Lythrum 32

ORDER II. DIGYNIA.

Agrimonia 27

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA.

Reseda 11

ORDER IV DODECAGYNIA.

Sempervivum 34

CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

	PAGE.
Prunus	26

ORDER II. PENTAGYNIA.

	PAGE.		
Pyrus	30	Spiræa.. .. .	26

ORDER III. POLYGYNIA.

Rosa	29	Fragaria	27
Rubus	28	Comarum	27
Tormentilla	27	Potentilla	27
Geum	29		

CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA.

Papaver	5	Tilia	17
Chelidonium	5	Nymphæa.. .. .	4
Cistus	12	Nuphar	5

ORDER II. PENTAGYNIA.

Pæonia.. .. .	4	Aquilegia	4
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ORDER III. POLYGYNIA.

Thalictrum	1	Helleborus	3
Clematis	1	Caltha	3
Anemone	2	Ranunculus	2

CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

ORDER I. GYMNOSPERMIA.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Leonurus	61	Nepeta	63
Glechoma	63	Ballota	61
Mentha	60	Marrubium	63
Teucrium	61	Verbena	59
Ajuga	61	Scutellaria	63
Betonica	62	Thymus	60
Lamium	62	<i>Clinopodium</i>	61
Galeopsis	62	Origanum	60
Stachys	63	Prunella	63

ORDER II. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Lathræa	59	Scrophularia	57
Bartsia	56	Digitalis	57
Rhinanthus	57	Antirrhinum	57
Melampyrum	57	Pedicularis	57
Euphrasia	56	Orobanche	58

CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA.

ORDER I. SILICULOSA.

Draba	8	Isatis	6
Hutchinsia	7	Senebiera	6
Cochlearia	7	Lepidium	7
Thlaspi	6		

ORDER II. SILIQUOSA.

Cheiranthus	10	Sisymbrium	10
Nasturtium	9	Hesperis	10
Barbarea	9	Erysimum	10
Arabis	9	Brassica	10
Turritis	9	Sinapis	11
Cardamine	8	Raphanus	11

CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA.

ORDER I. PENTANDRIA.

	PAGE.
Erodium	18

ORDER II. DECANDRIA.

Geranium	19
------------------	----

ORDER III. POLYANDRIA.

	PAGE.	
<i>Lavatera</i>	17	<i>Althæa</i>
<i>Malva</i>	16	

CLASS XVII. DIADELPHIA.

ORDER I. HEXANDRIA.

Fumaria	5
-----------------	---

ORDER II. OCTANDRIA.

Polygala	13
------------------	----

ORDER III. DECANDRIA.

<i>Spartium</i>	21	<i>Ervum</i>	24
<i>Genista</i>	21	<i>Astragalus</i>	24
<i>Ulex</i>	21	<i>Trifolium</i>	22
<i>Anthyllis</i>	21	<i>Ornithopus</i>	25
<i>Ononis</i>	21	<i>Hippocrepis</i>	25
<i>Lathyrus</i>	25	<i>Medicago</i>	21
<i>Vicia</i>	24	<i>Lotus</i>	23

CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

ORDER I. POLYANDRIA.

<i>Hypericum</i>	17
--------------------------	----

CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA.

ORDER I. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Hypochæris	44	Sonchus	44
Cichorium	45	Lapsana	45
Crepis	44	Carlina	47
Hieracium	44	Arctium	45
Apargia	43	Carduus	46
Pieris	43	<i>Cnicus</i>	46
Tragopogon	43	Serratula	46
<i>Leontodon</i>	45	Eupatorium	47
Lactuca	44	Bidens	47
<i>Prenanthes</i>	44		

ORDER II. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Tanacetum	47	Erigeron	49
Gnaphalium	48	Solidago	49
Artemisia	48	Aster	49
Bellis	50	Senecio	49
Matricaria	50	Tussilago	48
Chrysanthemum	50	Anthemis	51
Inula	50	Achillea	51

ORDER III. POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Centaurea	47
-------------------	----

CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

Orchis	75	Listera	75
Ophrys	76	Epipactis	75
Neottia	74		

ORDER II. DIANDRIA.

No representative.

ORDER III. HEXANDRIA.

No representative.

CLASS XXI. MONECIA.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Euphorbia	70	Zannichellia	81

ORDER II. TRIANDRIA.

Sparganium	82	Typha	82
Carex	84		

ORDER III. TETRANDRIA.

Urtica	71	Alnus	72
--------------	----	-------------	----

ORDER V. PENTANDRIA.

Bryonia	32
---------------	----

ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA.

No representative.

ORDER VI. POLYANDRIA.

Myriophyllum	31	Quercus	72
Poterium	26	Corylus	72
Sagittaria	80	Carpinus	72
Ceratophyllum	32	Betula	72
Fagus	72	Arum	82

ORDER VII. MONADELPHIA.

No representative.

CLASS XXII. DICECIA.

ORDER I. DIGYNIA.

Salix	73
-------------	----

ORDER II. TRIANDRIA.

						PAGE.
Ruscus	..	..	..	..	..	79

ORDER III. TETRANDRIA.

Viscum	39
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER IV. PENTANDRIA.

Humulus	71
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER V. HEXANDRIA.

Tamus	79
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER VI. OCTANDRIA.

Populus	73
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----

ORDER VII. ENNEANDRIA.

			PAGE.			
Mercurialis	..	..	70	Hydrocharis	..	80

ORDER VIII. MONADELPHIA.

Taxus	74
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

ORDER I. MONŒCIA.

Atriplex	68
----------	----	----	----	----	----	----

CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA.

ORDER I. FILICES.

Polypodium	..	..	..	95	<i>Adiantum</i>	..	..	97
Aspidium	..	..	..	96	<i>Trichomanes</i>	..	..	97
Cystopteris	..	..	..	96	Equisetum	..	..	98
Asplenium	..	..	..	97	Ophioglossum	..	..	98
Scolopendrium	..	..	..	97	Botrychium	..	..	98
Blechnum	..	..	..	97	Osmunda	..	..	98
Pteris	..	..	..	97				

INDEX OF LATIN NAMES.

Those in Italics are synonyms.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A		<i>Alisma plantago</i> ..	80
<i>Aceraceæ</i>	18	<i>Alliaria</i>	10
<i>Acer</i>	18	— <i>officinalis</i>	10
— <i>campestre</i>	18	<i>Allium</i>	77
— <i>Pseudoplatanus</i>	18	— <i>Ampeloprasum</i>	77
<i>Achillea</i>	51	— <i>oleraceum</i>	77
— <i>millefolium</i>	51	— — <i>β. carinatum</i>	77
— <i>Ptarmica</i>	51	— <i>sphærocephalum</i> ...	78
<i>Acotyledones</i>	95	— <i>ursinum</i>	78
<i>Acrogeneræ</i>	95	— <i>vineale</i>	77
<i>Adoxa</i>	35	<i>Alnus</i>	72
— <i>moschatellina</i>	35	— <i>glutinosa</i>	72
<i>Ægopodium</i>	37	<i>Alopecurus</i>	87
— <i>Podagraria</i>	37	— <i>agrestis</i>	88
<i>Æthusa</i>	38	— <i>bulbosus</i>	87
— <i>cynapium</i>	38	— <i>geniculatus</i>	87
<i>Agrimonia</i>	27	— <i>pratensis</i>	87
— <i>Eupatoria</i>	27	<i>Alsine</i>	14
<i>Agrostis</i>	88	— <i>tenuifolia</i>	14
— <i>alba</i>	88	<i>Althæa</i>	16
— — <i>β. stolonifera</i>	88	— <i>officinalis</i>	16
— <i>canina</i>	88	<i>Amaryllidaceæ</i>	76
— <i>vulgaris</i>	88	<i>Amentifera</i>	72
— — <i>β. aristata</i>	88	<i>Anagallis</i>	66
<i>Aira</i>	89	— <i>arvensis</i>	66
— <i>cæspitosa</i>	89	— — <i>β. cœrulea</i>	66
— <i>caryophyllea</i>	89	<i>Anchusa</i>	65
— <i>flexuosa</i>	89	— <i>sempervirens</i>	65
— <i>præcox</i>	89	<i>Anemone</i>	2
<i>Ajuga</i>	61	— <i>nemorosa</i>	2
— <i>reptans</i>	61	<i>Angelica</i>	38
<i>Alchemilla</i>	27	— <i>sylvestris</i>	38
— <i>arvensis</i>	27	<i>Anthemis</i>	51
<i>Alismaceæ</i>	80	— <i>arvensis</i>	51
<i>Alisma</i>	80	— <i>Cotula</i>	51

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>	51	<i>Arundo Phragmites</i>	88
<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	87	<i>Asparagus</i>	79
— <i>odoratum</i>	87	— <i>officinalis</i>	79
<i>Anthriscus</i>	39	<i>Asperula</i>	41
— <i>sylvestris</i>	39	— <i>odorata</i>	41
— <i>vulgaris</i>	39	<i>Aspidium</i>	96
<i>Anthyllis</i>	24	— <i>aculeatum</i>	96
— <i>vulneraria</i>	24	— — <i>β. lobatum</i>	96
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	57	— <i>angulare</i>	96
— <i>majus</i>	57	<i>Asplenium</i>	97
— <i>Orontium</i>	58	— <i>Adiantum nigrum</i>	97
<i>Apargia</i>	43	— <i>lanceolatum</i>	97
<i>Apargia</i>	43	— <i>marinum</i>	97
— <i>autumnalis</i>	43	— <i>Ruta muraria</i>	97
— <i>hispida</i>	43	— <i>Trichomanes</i>	97
<i>Apium</i>	36	<i>Aster</i>	49
— <i>graveolens</i>	36	— <i>Tripolium</i>	49
<i>Apocynaceæ</i>	53	<i>Astragalus</i>	24
<i>Aquilegia</i>	4	— <i>glycyphylus</i>	24
— <i>vulgaris</i>	4	<i>Athyrium</i>	96
<i>Arabis</i>	9	— <i>Filix fœmina</i>	96
— <i>hirsuta</i>	9	<i>Atriplex</i>	68
— <i>stricta</i>	9	— <i>hastata</i>	68
— <i>thaliana</i>	8	— — <i>α. patula</i>	68
<i>Araceæ</i>	82	— <i>patula</i>	68
<i>Araliaceæ</i>	35	— <i>portulacoides</i>	68
<i>Arctium</i>	45	<i>Avena</i>	89
— <i>lappa</i>	45	— <i>fatua</i>	89
<i>Arenaria</i>	100	— <i>flavescens</i>	89
<i>Arenaria</i>	14	— <i>pratensis</i>	89
<i>Arenaria</i>	15	— <i>pubescens</i>	89
<i>Arenaria</i>	14		
— <i>serpyllifolia</i>	14		
<i>Armeria</i>	66		
— <i>maritima</i>	66		
<i>Armoracia</i>	8		
— <i>amphibia</i>	8		
— <i>rusticana</i>	8		
<i>Arrhenantherum</i>	89		
— <i>avenaceum</i>	89		
<i>Artemisia</i>	48		
— <i>maritima</i>	48		
— — <i>β. gallica</i>	48		
— <i>vulgaris</i>	48		
<i>Arum</i>	82		
— <i>maculatum</i>	82		
<i>Arundo</i>	88		

B

<i>Ballota</i>	61
— <i>nigra</i>	61
— — <i>β. borealis</i>	61
— <i>fœtida</i>	61
<i>Barbarea</i>	9
— <i>præcox</i>	9
— <i>vulgaris</i>	9
<i>Bartsia</i>	56
— <i>odontites</i>	56
<i>Bellis</i>	50
— <i>perennis</i>	50
<i>Berberidaceæ</i>	4
<i>Berberis</i>	4
— <i>vulgaris</i>	4

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Beta	68	Calamintha Acinos ..	60
— maritima	68	— Clinopodium ..	61
Betula	72	— Nepeta ..	61
— alba	72	— officinalis ..	61
— — β. pendula ..	73	Callitriche ..	32
Bidens	47	— autumnalis ..	32
— cernua	47	— verna ..	32
— tripartita	47	Calluna	52
Blechnum	97	— vulgaris ..	52
— boreale	97	Caltha	3
Blysmus compressus ..	84	— palustris ..	3
Boraginæ	64	Campanulacæ ..	51
Borago	65	— Campanula ..	52
— officinalis	65	— Campanula ..	51
Botrychium	98	— latifolia ..	51
— lunaria	99	— patula ..	51
Brachypodium	93	— rapunculoides ..	100
— pinnatum	94	— rotundifolia ..	51
— sylvaticum	93	— Trachelium ..	51
Brassica	10	Caprifoliacæ	40
— campestris	10	Capsella	7
— γ. napus	11	— Bursa-pastoris ..	7
— β. rapa	10	Cardamine	8
Briza	91	— flexuosa ..	8
— media	91	— hirsuta ..	8
— minor	91	— impatiens ..	8
Bromus	93	— pratensis ..	8
— asper	93	— sylvatica ..	8
— commutatus	93	Carduus	46
— dinandrus	93	— acanthoides ..	46
— erectus	93	— acaulis ..	46
— giganteus	93	— Eriophorus ..	46
— madritensis	93	— lanceolatus ..	46
— mollis	93	— nutans ..	46
— sterilis	93	— palustris ..	46
Bryonia	32	— pratensis ..	46
— dioica	32	— — β. Gibsoni ..	46
Bunium	37	— tenuiflorus ..	46
— flexuosum	37	Carex	84
Bupleurum	37	— binervis ..	85
— rotundifolium ..	37	— clandestina ..	86
— tenuissimum	37	— curta ..	85
Butomus	80	— distans ..	85
— umbellatus	80	— digitata ..	86
		— flava ..	85
		— — β. Oederi ..	85
		— glauca ..	86
C			
Calamintha	60		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Carex hirta</i>	86	<i>Chara</i>	99
— <i>intermedia</i>	85	— <i>hispida</i> β . <i>gracilis</i> ..	99
— <i>muricata</i>	85	— <i>vulgaris</i>	99
— <i>ovalis</i>	85	<i>Cheiranthus</i>	10
— <i>panicea</i>	86	— <i>cheiri</i>	10
— <i>pendula</i>	86	— <i>fruticulosus</i>	10
— <i>pilulifera</i>	86	<i>Chelidonium</i>	5
— <i>præcox</i>	86	— <i>majus</i>	5
— <i>pulicaris</i>	84	<i>Chenopodium</i>	68
— <i>recurva</i>	86	<i>Chenopodiaceæ</i>	67
— <i>remota</i>	85	<i>Chenopodium</i>	67
— <i>riparia</i>	86	— <i>album</i>	67
— <i>stellulata</i>	85	— <i>—</i> β . <i>viride</i>	68
— <i>sylvatica</i>	86	— <i>Bonus-Henricus</i>	68
— <i>teretiusecula</i>	85	— <i>hybridum</i>	67
— <i>vulgaris</i>	85	— <i>murale</i>	67
— <i>vulpina</i>	85	— <i>polyspermum</i>	67
<i>Carlina</i>	47	— <i>—</i> β . <i>acutifolium</i> ..	67
— <i>vulgaris</i>	47	— <i>rubrum</i>	67
<i>Carpinus</i>	72	<i>Chlora</i>	53
— <i>Betulus</i>	72	— <i>perfoliata</i>	53
<i>Caryophyllaceæ</i>	13	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	50
<i>Catabrosa</i>	90	— <i>Leucanthemum</i>	50
— <i>aquatica</i>	90	— <i>segetum</i>	50
<i>Celastraceæ</i>	20	<i>Chrysosplenium</i>	34
<i>Centaurea</i>	47	— <i>alternatifolium</i>	34
— <i>Cyanus</i>	47	— <i>oppositifolium</i>	34
— <i>nigra</i>	47	<i>Cichorium</i>	45
— <i>nigrescens</i>	47	<i>Cichorium Intybus</i>	45
— <i>Scabiosa</i>	47	<i>Circæa</i>	31
<i>Centranthus</i>	41	— <i>lutetiana</i>	31
— <i>ruber</i>	41	<i>Cistaceæ</i>	12
<i>Cerastium</i>	15	<i>Clematis</i>	1
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> ..	15	— <i>vitalba</i>	1
— <i>semidecandrum</i>	16	<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	61
— <i>tetrandrum</i>	16	<i>Cnicus</i>	46
— <i>triviale</i>	15	<i>Cochlearia</i>	7
— <i>viscosum</i>	15	— <i>anglica</i>	7
— <i>vulgatum</i>	15	<i>Colchicum</i>	80
<i>Ceratophyllum</i>	32	— <i>autumnale</i>	80
— <i>demersum</i>	32	<i>Comarum</i>	27
<i>Ceterach</i>	95	— <i>palustre</i>	27
— <i>officinæ</i>	95	<i>Compositæ</i>	43
<i>Chærophyllyum</i>	39	<i>Coniferæ</i>	74
<i>Chærophyllyum</i>	39	<i>Conium</i>	35
— <i>temulentum</i>	39	— <i>maculatum</i>	35
<i>Characeæ</i>	99	<i>Convallaria</i>	79

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Erisyum</i>	10	<i>Fumariaceæ</i>	5
— <i>cheiranthoides</i> ..	10	<i>Fumaria</i>	5
<i>Erythræa</i>	53	— <i>capreolata</i>	5
— <i>Centaurium</i>	53	— <i>officinalis</i>	6
<i>Euonymus</i>	20		
— <i>europæus</i>	20	G	
<i>Eupatorium</i>	47	<i>Gagea</i>	78
— <i>Canabinum</i>	47	— <i>lutea</i>	78
<i>Euphorbiaceæ</i>	70	<i>Galanthus</i>	77
<i>Euphorbia</i>	70	— <i>nivalis</i>	77
— <i>exigua</i>	70	<i>Galeobdalon luteum</i>	62
— <i>helioscopia</i>	70	<i>Galeopsis</i>	62
— <i>peplus</i>	70	— <i>Ladanum</i>	62
— <i>platyphylla</i>	70	— <i>tetrahit</i>	62
<i>Euphrasia</i>	56	<i>Galium</i>	40
— <i>officinalis</i>	56	— <i>Aparine</i>	41
— <i>γ. nemorosa</i> 100		— <i>cruciatum</i>	40
<i>Exogenæ</i>	1	— <i>mollugo</i>	41
		— <i>palustre</i>	41
F		— <i>β. Witheringii</i> ..	41
<i>Fagus</i>	72	— <i>saxatile</i>	41
— <i>sylvatica</i>	72	— <i>tricorne</i>	41
<i>Fedia</i>	42	— <i>uliginosum</i>	41
— <i>dentata</i>	42	— <i>verum</i>	40
— <i>olitoria</i>	42	<i>Gastridium</i>	88
<i>Festuca</i>	93	— <i>lendigerum</i>	88
<i>Festuca</i>	92	<i>Genista</i>	21
— <i>bromoides</i>	92	— <i>tinctoria</i>	21
— <i>β. pseudo-myurus</i> ..	92	<i>Gentiana</i>	53
— <i>duriuscula</i>	92	— <i>Amarella</i>	53
— <i>elatior</i>	92	— <i>campestris</i>	53
— <i>ovina</i>	92	<i>Gentianaceæ</i>	53
— <i>pratensis</i>	92	<i>Geraniaceæ</i>	18
— <i>β. loliacea</i>	93	<i>Geranium</i>	19
<i>Filago</i>	48	— <i>columbinum</i>	19
— <i>germanica</i>	48	— <i>dissectum</i>	19
— <i>minima</i>	48	— <i>lucidum</i>	20
<i>Filices</i>	96	— <i>molle</i>	19
<i>Fluviales</i>	81	<i>Geranium phæum</i>	19
<i>Fœniculum</i>	38	— <i>pratense</i>	19
— <i>vulgare</i>	38	— <i>pusillum</i>	19
<i>Fragaria</i>	27	— <i>robertianum</i>	20
— <i>vesca</i>	27	— <i>rotundifolium</i>	19
<i>Fraxinus</i>	53	— <i>sanguineum</i>	20
— <i>excelsior</i>	53	<i>Geum</i>	29
<i>Fritillaria</i>	77	— <i>rivale</i>	29
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> ..	77	— <i>urbanum</i>	29

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Iridaceæ	76	Lastrea Filix mas ..	96
Iris	76	— Oreopteris ..	96
— foetidissima	76	— spinulosa ..	96
— Pseudacorus	76	Lathrœa	59
Isatis	6	— squammaria ..	59
— tinctoria	6	Lathyrus	25
<i>Isolepis</i>	84	— Aphaca ..	25
Juncaceæ	82	— hirsutus ..	25
Juncus	82	— latifolius ..	25
— acutiflorus	83	— <i>latifolius</i> ..	99
— buffonius	83	— Nissolia ..	25
— compressus	83	— pratensis ..	25
— — <i>β. cœnosus</i> ..	83	— sylvestris ..	25
— conglomeratus ..	82	Lavatera	17
— effusus	83	— arborea ..	17
— glaucus	83	Leguminosæ	21
— lamprocarpus ..	83	Lemna	82
— maritimus	83	— gibba ..	82
— obtusiflorus ..	83	— minor ..	82
— squarrosus	83	— polyrhiza ..	82
		— trisulca ..	82
	K	<i>Leontodon taraxacum</i> ..	45
Knautia	43	Leonurus	61
— arvensis	43	— Cardiaca ..	61
Kœleria	90	Lepidium	7
— cristata	90	— campestre ..	7
	L	— Draba ..	7
Lactuca	44	— ruderales ..	7
— muralis	44	— Smithii ..	7
— virosa	44	Lepigonum	100
Lagurus	89	— marinum ..	100
— ovatus	89	Lepturus	94
Lamiaceæ	59	— incurvatus ..	94
Lamium	62	Ligustrum	53
— album	62	— vulgare ..	53
— amplexicaule ..	62	Liliaceæ	77
— Galeobdalon ..	62	Linaria	58
— maculatum ..	62	— Cymbalaria ..	58
— — <i>β. lævigatum</i> ..	62	— Elatine ..	58
— purpureum ..	62	— minor ..	58
— — <i>β. incisum</i> ..	62	— pellisseriana ..	58
Lapsana	45	— purpurea ..	58
— communis	45	— spuria ..	58
<i>Larbrœa</i>	15	— vulgaris ..	58
Lastrea	96	Linaceæ	16
— dilatata	96	Linum	16
		— catharticum ..	16

	PAGE.		PAGE.
N		O	
Narcissus ..	76	Oenanthe ..	37
— Pseudo-narcissus ..	76	— crocata ..	38
Nasturtium ..	8	— fistulosa ..	37
Nasturtium ..	9	— Lachenalii ..	37
— officinale ..	9	— pimpinelloides ..	37
— palustre ..	9	Onagraceæ ..	30
— sylvestre ..	10	Onobrychis ..	26
— terrestre ..	9	— sativa ..	26
Neottia ..	74	Ononis ..	21
— Nidus avis ..	74	— antiquorum ..	21
Nepeta ..	63	— arvensis ..	21
— Cataria ..	63	— campestris ..	21
Nuphar ..	5	— spinosa ..	21
— lutea ..	5	Ophioglossum ..	98
Nymphæaceæ ..	4	— vulgatum ..	98
Nymphæa ..	4	Ophrys ..	76
— alba ..	4	— apifera ..	76
		— muscifera ..	76
		Orchidaceæ ..	74
		Orchis ..	75
		— latifolia ..	75
		— maculata ..	75
		— mascula ..	75
		— Morio ..	75
		— pyramidalis ..	75
		— ustulata ..	75
		Origanum ..	60
		Origanum vulgare ..	60
		Ornithogalum ..	78
		Ornithogalum ..	78
		— pyrenaicum ..	78
		— umbellatum ..	78
		Ornithopus ..	25
		— perpusillus ..	25
		Orobanchaceæ ..	58
		Orobanche ..	58
		— caryophyllacea ..	58
		— elatior ..	59
		— hederæ ..	59
		— major ..	58
		— minor ..	59
		Osmunda ..	98
		— regalis ..	98
		Oxalidaceæ ..	20
		Oxalis ..	20
		— acetosella ..	20
		P	
		Pæonia ..	4
		— corallina ..	4
		Papaveraceæ ..	5
		Papaver ..	5
		— Argemone ..	5
		— dubium ..	5
		— Rhœas ..	5
		Parietaria ..	71
		— officinalis ..	71
		Paris ..	79
		— quadrifolia ..	79
		Paronychiaceæ ..	33
		Paronychiaceæ ..	100
		Pastinaca ..	38
		— sativa ..	38
		Pedicularis ..	57
		— palustris ..	57
		— sylvatica ..	57
		Petasites ..	48
		— vulgaris ..	48
		Petroselinum ..	36
		— sativum ..	36
		— segetum ..	36
		Phalaris ..	87
		— arundinacea ..	87
		— canariensis ..	87

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Phleum	87	Populus tremula	73
— asperum	87	Portulacæ	32
— pratense	87	Potamogeton	81
— β. nodosum	87	— crispus	81
Picris	44	— densus	81
Picris	43	— fluitans	81
— hieracioides	43	— heterophyllus	81
Pimpinella	37	— natans	81
— saxifraga	37	— perfoliatus	81
Plantaginacæ	67	— pusillus	81
Plantago	67	— rufescens	81
— Coronopus	67	Potentilla	27
— lanceolata	67	— anserina	27
— major	67	— Fragariastrum	27
— maritima	67	— reptans	27
— media	67	— Tormentilla	27
Plumbaginacæ	66	— verna	27
Poa	91	Poterium	26
— annua	91	— Sanguisorba	26
— compressa	91	Prenanthes	44
— polynoda	91	Primulacæ	65
— pratensis	91	Primula	65
— γ. subcærulea	91	— veris	65
— trivialis	91	— vulgaris	65
Polygalacæ	13	— β. elatior	65
Polygala	13	Prunella	63
— vulgaris	13	— vulgaris	63
Polygonacæ	68	— β. elatior	63
Polygonum	68	Prunus	26
— amphibium	69	— Cerasus	26
— aviculare	69	— communis	26
— Bistorta	68	— γ. domestica	26
— convolvulus	69	— β. institia	26
— dumetorum	69	— Padus	26
— Hydropiper	69	Pteridioides	98
— lapathifolium	69	Pteris	97
— Persicaria	69	— aquilina	97
Polypodium	95	Pulicaria	50
— calcareum	95	— dysenterica	50
— Dryopteris	95	Pyethrum	50
— vulgare	95	— inodorum	50
— γ. cambricum	95	— Parthenium	50
— β. serratum	95	Pyrus	30
Polypogon	88	— Aria	30
— monspeliensis	88	— γ. intermedia	30
Populus	73	— γ. intermedia	99
— alba	73	— β. pinnatifida	30

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i>	30	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	29
— <i>communis</i>	30	— <i>systala</i>	29
— <i>malus</i>	30	— <i>villosa</i>	29
— <i>torminalis</i>	30	— — <i>β. tomentosa</i>	29
Q			
<i>Quercus</i>	72	<i>Rubiaceæ</i>	40
— <i>Robur</i>	72	<i>Rubia</i>	40
— — <i>β. pedunculata</i>	72	— <i>peregrina</i>	40
— — <i>δ. sessiliflora</i>	72	<i>Rubus</i>	28
R			
<i>Ranunculaceæ</i>	1	— <i>affinis</i>	28
<i>Ranunculus</i>	2	— <i>amplificatus</i>	28
— <i>acris</i>	3	— <i>cæsius</i>	28
— <i>aquatilis</i>	2	— <i>corylifolius</i>	28
— <i>arvensis</i>	3	— <i>discolor</i>	29
— <i>auricomus</i>	2	— <i>dumetorum</i>	29
— <i>bulbosus</i>	3	— <i>fruticosus</i>	29
— <i>circinatus</i>	2	— <i>fusco-ater</i>	28
— <i>cœnosus</i>	2	— <i>Idæus</i>	28
— <i>confusus</i>	2	— <i>Koehleri</i>	28
— <i>Ficaria</i>	2	— <i>Lindleanus</i>	28
— <i>Flamula</i>	2	— <i>macrophyllus</i>	28
— <i>hederaceus</i>	2	— <i>nitidus</i>	28
— <i>hirsutus</i>	3	— <i>radula</i>	28
— <i>parviflorus</i>	3	— — <i>γ. pygmæus</i>	28
— <i>repens</i>	3	— <i>rudis</i>	29
— <i>sceleratus</i>	3	— <i>sylvaticus</i>	29
<i>Raphanus</i>	11	— <i>villicaulis</i>	28
— <i>Rapanistrum</i>	11	<i>Rumex</i>	69
<i>Resedaceæ</i>	11	— <i>Acetosa</i>	70
<i>Reseda</i>	11	— <i>Acetosella</i>	70
— <i>lutea</i>	11	— <i>acutus</i>	69
— <i>luteola</i>	12	— <i>conglomeratus</i>	69
<i>Rhamnaceæ</i>	20	— <i>crispus</i>	69
<i>Rhamnus</i>	20	— <i>Hydrolapathum</i>	69
— <i>catharticus</i>	20	— <i>obtusiflorus</i>	69
— <i>Frangula</i>	20	— <i>pulcher</i>	69
<i>Rhinanthus</i>	57	— <i>sanguineus</i>	69
— <i>Crista-galli</i>	57	<i>Ruscus</i>	79
<i>Ribes</i>	33	— <i>aculeatus</i>	79
— <i>grossularia</i>	33	S	
— <i>nigrum</i>	33	<i>Sagina</i>	14
<i>Rosaceæ</i>	26	— <i>apetala</i>	14
<i>Rosa</i>	29	— <i>procumbens</i>	14
— <i>arvensis</i>	29	<i>Sagittaria</i>	80
— <i>canina</i>	29	— <i>sagittifolia</i>	80
— <i>micrantha</i>	29	<i>Salicornia</i>	68
		— <i>herbacea</i>	68
		<i>Salix</i>	73

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Salix <i>acuminalis</i>	74	Scolopendrium <i>vulgare</i> ..	97
— <i>alba</i>	73	— <i>β. crispum</i> ..	97
— <i>caprea</i>	74	Serophulariaceæ	54
— <i>cinerea</i>	74	Serophularia	57
— <i>β. aquatica</i>	74	— <i>aquatica</i>	57
— <i>fragilis</i>	73	— <i>nodosa</i>	57
— <i>helix</i>	73	Scutellaria	63
— <i>purpurea β. Woollgariana</i>	73	— <i>galericulata</i> ..	63
— <i>Smithiana</i>	73	Sedum	33
— <i>β. rugosa</i>	73	— <i>acre</i>	34
— <i>triandria</i>	73	— <i>album</i>	34
— <i>viminalis</i>	73	— <i>dasyphyllum</i> ..	33
Salvia	59	— <i>reflexum</i>	34
— <i>verbenacea</i>	59	— <i>rupestre</i>	34
Sambucus	40	— <i>Telephium</i>	33
— <i>ebulus</i>	40	— <i>β. purpureum</i>	33
— <i>niger</i>	40	Sempervivum	34
Samolus	66	— <i>tectorum</i>	34
— <i>Valerandi</i>	66	Senebiera	6
Sanicula	35	— <i>Coronopus</i>	6
— <i>europæa</i>	35	— <i>Didyma</i>	6
Saponaria	13	Senecio	49
— <i>officinalis</i>	13	— <i>aquaticus</i>	49
Sarothamnus	21	— <i>erucæfolius</i> ..	49
— <i>scoparius</i>	21	— <i>Jacobæa</i>	49
Saxifragaceæ	34	— <i>sylvaticus</i>	49
Saxifraga	34	— <i>tenuifolius</i> ..	49
— <i>tridactylites</i>	34	— <i>vulgaris</i>	49
Scabiosa	43	Serratula	46
Scabiosa	42	— <i>tinctoria</i>	46
— <i>columbaria</i>	42	Sherardia	41
— <i>succisa</i>	42	— <i>arvensis</i>	41
Scandix	39	Silaus	38
— <i>Pecten</i>	39	— <i>pratensis</i>	38
Scoberia	68	Silene	13
— <i>maritima</i>	68	— <i>inflata</i>	13
Scilla	78	— <i>β. hirsuta</i> ..	13
— <i>autumnalis</i>	78	Sinapis	11
Scirpus	84	— <i>alba</i>	11
— <i>fluitans</i>	84	— <i>arvensis</i>	11
— <i>lacustris</i>	84	— <i>nigra</i>	11
— <i>maritimus</i>	84	Sison	36
— <i>palustris</i>	84	— <i>Amomum</i>	36
— <i>setaceus</i>	84	Sisymbrium	8
— <i>sylvaticus</i>	84	— <i>officinale</i>	10
Scleranthus	33	— <i>Thalianum</i> ..	8
— <i>annuus</i>	33	Sium	37
Scolopendrium	97	— <i>angustifolium</i> ..	37

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Smyrniūm	35	Tanacetum vulgare ..	47
— olusatrum	35	Taraxacum	45
Solanaceæ	54	— officinale	45
Solanum	54	Taxus	74
— Dulcamara	54	— baccata	74
— nigrum	54	Teucrium	61
Solidago	49	— scorodonium	61
— Virgaurea	49	Thalictrum	1
Sonchus	44	— flavum	1
— arvensis	44	— minus	1
— asper	44	Thlaspi	6
— oleraceus	44	— arvense	6
— palustris	44	— perfoliatum	6
Sparganium	82	Thrinchia	43
— natans	82	— hirta	43
— ramosum	82	Thymelaceæ	70
— simplex	82	Thymus	60
<i>Spartium</i>	21	— <i>calamintha</i>	61
Specularia	52	— serpyllum	60
— hybrida	52	Tiliaceæ	17
Spergula	14	Tilia	17
— arvensis	14	— europæa	17
— <i>arvensis</i>	33	— intermedia	17
Spiræa	26	— parviflora	17
— Filipendula	26	Torilis	39
— ulmaria	26	— Anthriscus	39
Spiranthes	74	— infesta	39
— autumnalis	74	— nodosa	39
Stachys	62	Tragopogon	43
— arvensis	63	— pratensis	43
— Betonica	62	— porrifolius	43
— pratensis	63	Trifolium	22
— <i>β. ambigua</i>	63	— arvense	22
— sylvatica	63	— filiforme	23
Stellaria	15	— fragiferum	23
— holostœa	15	— maritimum	22
— graminea	15	— medium	22
— media	15	— minus	23
— uliginosa	15	— ornithopodioides	23
Symphytum	64	— pratense	22
— officinale	64	— procumbens	23
— tuberosum	64	— repens	22
		— resupinatum	23
		— scabrum	22
		— striatum	22
		— subterraneum	22
		Triglochin	81
		— maritimum	81
T			
Tamaceæ	79		
Tamus	79		
— communis	79		
Tanacetum	47		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Triglochin palustre</i>	81	<i>Verbena</i>	59
<i>Trigonella</i>	23	— <i>officinalis</i>	59
<i>Trilliaceæ</i>	79	<i>Veronica</i>	56
<i>Trinia</i>	36	— <i>agrestis</i>	56
— <i>vulgaris</i>	36	— <i>anagallis</i>	55
<i>Triodia</i>	90	— <i>arvensis</i>	55
— <i>decumbens</i>	90	— <i>Beccabunga</i>	55
<i>Triticum</i>	94	— <i>Buxbaumii</i>	56
— <i>caninum</i>	94	— <i>Chamædrys</i>	56
— <i>laxum</i>	94	— <i>hederifolia</i>	56
— <i>repens</i>	94	— <i>montana</i>	56
<i>Tulipa</i>	77	— <i>officinalis</i>	56
— <i>sylvestris</i>	77	— — <i>β. hirsuta</i>	56
<i>Turritis</i>	9	— <i>polita</i>	56
— <i>glabra</i>	9	— <i>serpyllifolia</i>	55
<i>Tusilago</i>	48	— <i>spicata</i>	55
— <i>farfara</i>	48	— — <i>β. hybrida</i>	55
<i>Typha</i>	82	— <i>triphyllus</i>	55
— <i>latifolia</i>	82	<i>Viburnum</i>	40
		— <i>Lantana</i>	40
		— <i>Opulus</i>	40
		<i>Vicia</i>	24
<i>Ulex</i>	21	— <i>bythynica</i>	24
— <i>europæus</i>	21	— <i>cracca</i>	24
— <i>nanus</i>	21	— <i>hirsuta</i>	24
<i>Ulmus</i>	71	— <i>sativa</i>	24
— <i>montana</i>	71	— <i>sepium</i>	24
— <i>suberosa</i>	71	— <i>sylvatica</i>	24
<i>Umbelliferae</i>	35	— <i>tetrasperma</i>	24
<i>Urticaceæ</i>	71	<i>Vinca</i>	53
<i>Urtica</i>	71	— <i>major</i>	53
— <i>dioica</i>	71	— <i>minor</i>	53
— <i>pilulifera</i>	71	<i>Violaceæ</i>	12
— <i>urens</i>	71	<i>Viola</i>	12
		— <i>alba</i>	12
		— <i>arvensis</i>	12
		— <i>canina</i>	12
		— <i>flavicornis</i>	12
		— <i>hirta</i>	12
		— <i>odorata</i>	12
		— <i>tricolor</i>	13
		— <i>sylvatica</i>	12
		<i>Viscum</i>	39
		— <i>album</i>	39
		<i>Z</i>	
		<i>Zannichellia</i>	81
		— <i>palustris</i>	81

INDEX OF THE ENGLISH NAMES.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
A			
Adder's-tongue	98	Birds-nest	74
Agrimony, Common Hemp	47	Birds-nest yellow	52
" Hemp	27	Bitter-cress	8
Alder	72	Bitter-sweet	54
Alexanders	35	Black Bryony	79
Alkanet	65	Black-thorn	26
Anemone	2	Bladder-fern	95
Angelica	38	Blue Bell	78
Apple, crab	30	Blue Bottle	47
Arrow-grass	81	Bog-rush	84
Arrow-head	80	Borage	65
Ash, Common	53	Brake Fern	97
" Mountain	30	Brandy Bottle	5
Asparagus	79	Brooklime	55
Avens	29	Broom	21
B			
Barberry	4	Broom-grass	93
Barley	94	Broom-rape	58
Barren-wort	4	Bryony	32
Bartsia	56	Buck-bean	54
Basil Thyme	60	Buck-thorn	20
" Wild	61	Buck-wheat	69
Beaked Parsley	39	Bugle	61
Beam-tree	30	Bugloss	65
Beard Grass	88	Bull rush	82
Bedstraw	40	Bull-rush	84
Beech	72	Burdock	45
Beet	68	Burnet	26
Bell-flower	51	Burnet-saxifrage	36
Ben Marigold	47	Bur-reed	82
Bent-grass	88	Butter Burr	48
Bilberry	52	Butchers Broom	79
Bindweed	54	C	
Birch	72	Calamint	61
Bird-cherry	26	Campion	13
Bird's-foot	25	Canary-grass	87
		Carex	84
		Carrot	38

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Cat's-ear	44	Dodder	54
Cat-mint	63	Dogs-tail-grass	92
Cat's-tail-grass	87	Dogwood	35
Celandine, Common	5	Drop-wort	26
„ Lesser	2	Drop-wort	37
Celery	36	Duckweed	82
Centaury	53	Dyers-Rocket	11
Chamomile	50	Dyers-weed	21
Chara	99	Dyers-woad	6
Charlock	11		
Cheddar pink	13	E	
Cherry-tree	26	Earth-nut	37
Chervil	39	Elder	40
Chicory	45	Elecampane	50
Cinquefoil	27	Elm	71
Clary	59	Enchanters-nightshade	31
Cleavers	41	Eyebright	56
Clover	22		
Club-rush	84	F	
Clyder	41	Fennel	38
Cocks-foot-grass	92	Fescue-grass	92
Coleseed	11	Feverfew	50
Coltsfoot	48	Field-scabious	43
Columbine	4	Figwort	57
Comfrey	64	Flax	16
Corn-cockle	14	Fleabane	49
Cornel	35	Flowering-fern	98
Corn hornwort	36	Flowering-rush	80
Corn-pansey	13	Fools-parsley	38
Corn-salad	42	Fox-glove	57
Cow parsnep	38	Fox-tail-grass	87
Cowslip	65	Fritillary	77
Cranes-bill	19	Frog-bit	80
Crow-foot	2	Fumitory	5
Cuckoo-pint	82	Furze	21
Cudweed	48		
Currant	33	G	
		Garlic	77
D		Gentian	53
Daffodil	76	Gipsy-wort	59
Daisy	50	Glass-wort	68
Dames-Violet	10	Goats beard	43
Dandelion	45	Golden rod	49
Darnel	94	Gooseberry	33
Dead-nettle	62	Goose-foot	67
Dewberry	28	Goose-grass	41
Dock	69	Goose tongue	51

			PAGE.			PAGE.
Gorze			21	J		
Gout-weed			37	Jack by the Hedge ..		10
Gromwell			64	K		
Groundsel			49	Knapweed		47
Ground-ivy			63	Knawel		33
Guelder rose			40	Knot-grass		69
	H			L		
Hair-grass			89	Ladies-smock		8
Hard-fern			97	Ladies-tresses		74
Hard-grass			94	Lambs-lettuce		42
Hares-tail-grass			89	Laurel spurge		70
Hares-ear			37	Lettuce		44
Harts-tongue			97	Lily of the Valley		79
Hawkbrit			43	Lime tree		17
Hawkweed			43	Ling		52
Hawks-beard			44	Live-long		33
Hawthorn			30	Loose-strife		32
Hazel-nut			72	Loose-strife		66
Heath			52	Lords and Ladies		82
Heath-grass			90	Lovers-knot		79
Hedge-mustard			10	M		
Hedge-parsley			39	Madder		40
Hellebore			3	Mallow		16
Helleborine			75	Maple		18
Hemlock			35	Marigold		50
Hemp-agrimony			27	Marjoram		60
Hemp-nettle			62	Marsh-marigold		3
Henbane			54	Meadow-grass		91
Herb-Paris			79	Meadow-lychnis		14
Herb-Robert			20	Meadow-pink		14
Holly			52	Meadow-saffron		80
Honeysuckle			40	Meadow-sweet		26
Hop			71	Medick		21
Horehound			61	Melic-grass		90
Horehound			63	Mellilot		22
Hornwort			32	Mercury		70
Horse-Radish			8	Mignonette		12
Horse-tail			98	Millet		64
Hounds-tongue			65	Millet-grass		88
House-leek			34	Millfoil		51
Hyacinth			78	Milk-wort		13
	I			Miseltoe		39
Iris			76	Money-wort		66
Ivy			35	Moon-wort		98

			PAGE.			PAGE.
Moschatel	..	..	35		Q	
Motherwort	..	..	61	Quaking-grass	..	91
Mugwort	..	..	40			
Mugwort	..	..	48		R	
Mustard	..	..	6	Radish	..	11
				Rag-wort	..	49
	N			Ransoms	..	78
Navelwort	..	..	34	Rape	..	11
Navew	..	..	10	Raspberry	..	28
Nettle	..	..	71	Red-rattle	..	57
Nightshade	..	..	54	Reed	..	84
Nipplewort	..	..	45	Reed-mace	..	82
				Rest-harrow	..	21
	O			Rock-cress	..	9
Oak	..	..	72	Rock-Hutchinsia	..	7
Oat	..	..	89	Rock-rose	..	12
Oat-grass	..	..	89	Rose	..	29
Orache	..	..	68	Rush	..	82
Orchis	..	..	75	Rye-grass	..	94
Osier	..	..	73		S	
Ox-eye	..	..	50	Saintfoin	..	26
Ox-tongue	..	..	43	Saint John's-wort	..	17
				Sallow	..	73
	P			Salt-wort	..	66
Pansy	..	..	13	Sand-wort	..	14
Parsley	..	..	36	Sanicle	..	35
Parsley piert	..	..	27	Sauce-alone	..	10
Parsnip	..	..	36	Saw-wort	..	46
Pea	..	..	25	Saxifrage	..	34
Pear	..	..	30	Scabious	..	42
Peony	..	..	4	Scorpion grass	..	64
Pepper-saxifrage	..	..	38	Scul-cap	..	63
Pepper-wort	..	..	7	Scurvy-grass	..	7
Periwinkle	..	..	53	Self-heal	..	63
Persicaria	..	..	69	Service-tree	..	30
Pimpernel	..	..	66	Shepherds-needle	..	39
Plantain	..	..	67	Shepherds-purse	..	6
Ploughmans-spikenard	..	..	50	Sherardia	..	41
Polypody	..	..	95	Shield-fern	..	96
Pond-weed	..	..	81	Silverweed	..	27
Poplar	..	..	73	Smallage	..	36
Poppy	..	..	5	Snakeweed	..	68
Primrose	..	..	65	Snap-dragon	..	57
Privet	..	..	53	Snow-drop	..	77
Purslane	..	..	68	Soapwort	..	13
				Soft-grass	..	89

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Solomons-seal	79	Vernal-grass	87
Sorrel	70	Vervain	59
Sow-thistle	44	Vetch	24
Spear-wort	2	Vetchling	25
Speedwell	56	Violet	12
Spike-rush	84		
Spindle-tree	20	W	
Spleen-wort	95	Wall flower	10
Spleen-wort	97	Wall-pellitory	71
Spurge	70	Wall-rocket	11
Squill	78	Wart-cress	6
Squirrel-tail-grass	94	Water-chickweed	32
Star of Bethlehem	78	Water-cress	9
Star-wort	32	Water-lily	4
Stitch-wort	15	Water-millfoil	31
Stone-crop	33	Water-mouse-ear chickweed	15
Stone-parsley	36	Water-parsnip	36
Strawberry	27	Water-plaintain	80
Succory	45	Water-radish	8
Sweet-briar	29	Wayfaring tree	40
Sweet-grass	90	Weasel-snout	62
Swines-cress	6	Weld	11
Sycamore—	18	Wheat-grass	94
	T	Whitlow-grass	8
Tansy	47	Whortle-berry	52
Tare	24	Willow	73
Teasle	42	Willow-herb	30
Thale-cress	8	Winter-cress	9
Thistle	46	Wood-betony	62
Thorn	30	Woodroffe	41
Three-fingered-Jack	34	Wood-sage	61
Thrift	66	Wood-sorrel	20
Thyme	60	Worm-seed	10
Toad-flax	58	Worm-wood	48
Tooth-wort	59	Wound-wort	63
Tormentil	27		
Tower-mustard	9	Y	
Travellers-joy	1	Yarrow	51
Trefoil	22	Yellow-archangel	62
Tulip	77	Yellow-cress	9
Turnip	10	Yellow-cow-wheat	57
Tutsan	17	Yellow-rattle	57
Tway-blade	75	Yellow-rocket	9
	V	Yellow-wort	53
Valerian	42	Xew	74

ERRATA.

Page 27, 3 lines from bottom, for *FRAGRARIA* read *FRAGARIA*.

Page 30, 2 lines from top, for *Oxycantha* read *Oxyacantha*.

Page 35, 8 lines from bottom, page 62, 8 lines from top, and page 75, 5 lines from bottom, for *macculatum* read *maculatum*.

Page 37, 2 lines from top, for Goat Weed read Gout-weed.

Page 45, 6 lines from bottom, for *CHICORIUM* read *cichorium*.

Page 73, 12 lines from bottom, for *Osier* read *Osier*.

Page 79, 12 lines from bottom, for *Polygonata* read *Polygonatum*.

Page 88, 14 lines from top, for *MILLUM* read *MILUM*.

Sisymbrium thalianum has by an oversight been entered in page 8, instead of after *S. officinale*, page 10.

Also *Spergula arvensis* has been entered in Caryophyllaceæ, page 14, and Paronychiaceæ, page 33, it properly belongs to the latter.





